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Exclusive report and analysis presented with the Committee for Economic Development

MRS ELLA B GROVES
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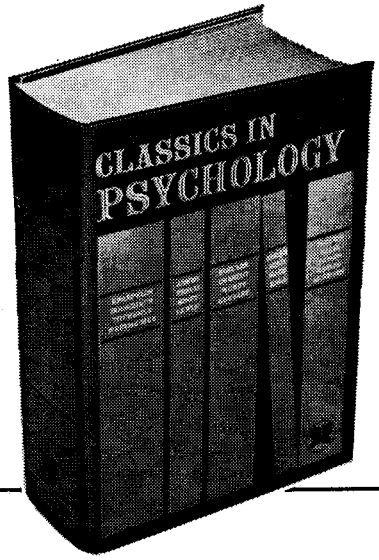

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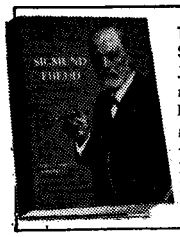

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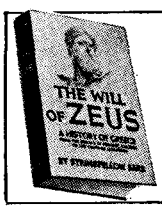

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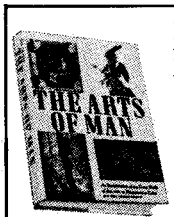

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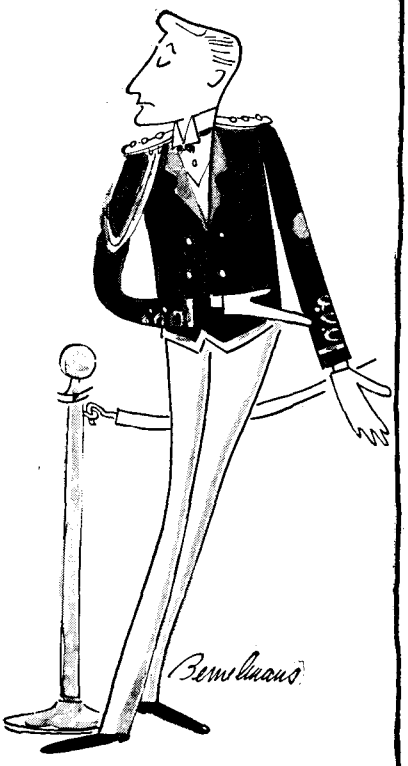

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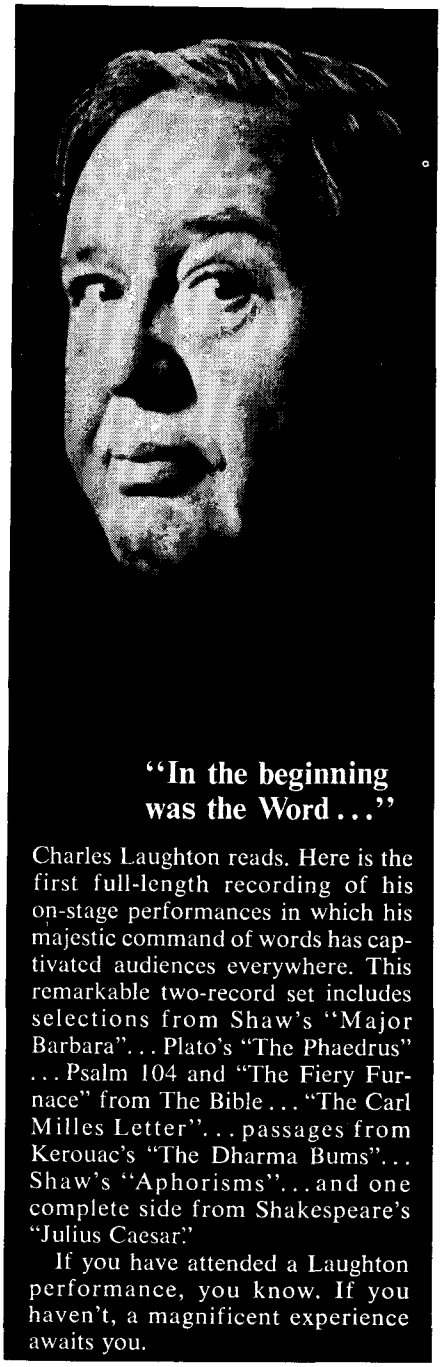

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When competition was keen and profits were lean.
And we didn't seem able to coin 'em,
We had an old saying our fears for allaying—
"If you can't lick 'em, just join 'em."
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When Wall Street today chants a dirge;
But the language is better in wording and letter—
"If you cannot E-merge, just Merge!"

—Earnest Elmo Calkins.

• • •

HOLLYWOOD'S GIFT TO AMERICA

UNTIL the 1920s the American attitude toward sex was that it didn't exist among high-class people. A great deal of confusion resulted. The era was full of nymphomaniacs parading as virgins and wolves sermonizing like parsons. Half the nation lived a double life—professing publicly to be deeply shocked at everything it thought or did privately. The result was an increase in neuroses that threatened the United States' position as a world leader.

Until the twenties, police and private vigilante groups collared any novelist or playwright who hinted in his work at marital infidelity or offered an unvirtuous gal as a heroine. My first novel in the twenties, "Erik Dorn," was about a husband who left his doting wife for another woman and then—after a year or so of happiness—walked out on her also. There were no dirty words in it. The first review I ever saw was offered by a Mrs. Dawson in the New York *Evening Mail*—both defunct. It read, "Mr. Hecht's writing is the sort of thing you might expect to find on a toilet wall, not between book covers." Ah, the blows of yesteryear. . . .

But it wasn't only novelists who were bedeviled. Women were arrested for smoking cigarettes in public, for wearing slacks, for going around without corsets and disturbing the peace with jiggling torsos. In 1921 I covered a court trial of a young woman accused of showing her leg to the kneecap while boarding a streetcar. She was fined ten dollars.

Many forces chopped away at this two-faced state of affairs. Educators pronounced that the American character was breaking down under its burden of hypocrisy—and that if we kept on hiding from ourselves the fact that we were human beings, we might well cease to be them. Things turned out all right, however. Hypocrisy was finally given the bum's rush—a bit too thoroughly perhaps. But better too much truth than no truth at all.

I have always felt that high among the valiants that helped knock out national sex phoniness was the city of Hollywood. But not by its movies, which for forty years kept up a monotonous whine that immorality was un-American, and that only a virgin could win the man she loved. Hollywood's great gift to United States sanity was its antics as a living contradiction to its movie plots. The virtue it celebrated on its movie screen was as unknown to the town itself as raffia weaving. Its great tribe of moviemakers were not unusually lecherous. They were merely unevasive—too busy or too egoistic to cover up with the rest of the nation. Presently, instead of pursuing their amours sub rosa and keeping green the fiction of triumphant virginity, the Hollywood nymphs hired press agents to broadcast their whirligig romances. Hollywood was not a lone center of easygoing sex and grasshopper marriages; much the same activity was going on in all our other civic centers—but it was a cloaked and guilty hedonism till Hollywood put it on the front pages. Until the twenties most of the sex news in the papers featured erring and repentant religious leaders and their weeping parishioners. Our movie capital nudged them out with a more glamorous cast.

Hollywood didn't start out as a revolutionary center. During its early days its studio chieftains tried desperately, in fact, to keep their stars and starlets symbols of American virtue. There were even antimarriage clauses in movie contracts—on the theory that the American public would buy tickets to see only virgins perform.

In those early films a woman who

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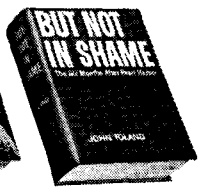

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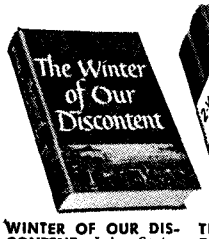

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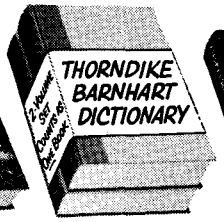

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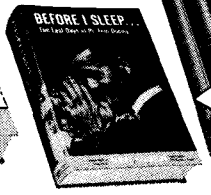

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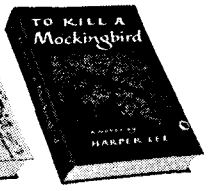

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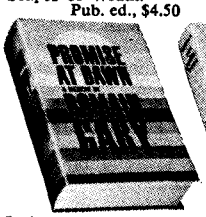

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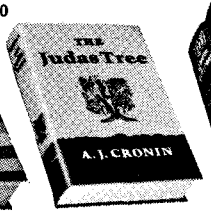

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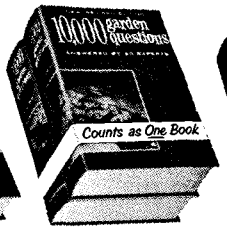

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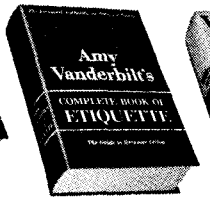

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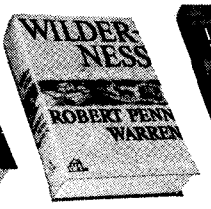

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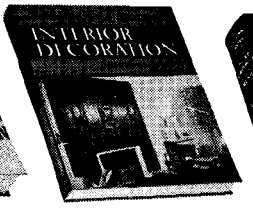

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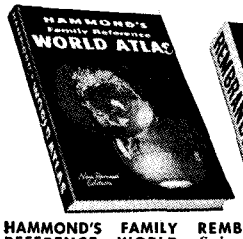

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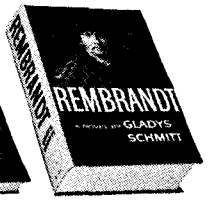

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kissed a married man was identified as a vampire and had to wear long black earrings and die painfully at the finish. But Hollywood's own censors were finally blown off the kettle top. The news boiled over that the nation's movie idols were not cases of arrested sex development. On the contrary. During the first twenty or thirty so-called Hollywood scandals that hit the papers, the studio moguls held their breaths and trembled. They feared that a moral-minded America would shun the box offices. Quite the opposite happened; what had been scandal became glamour. The great movie public embraced the news of sexual hi-dee-do among its film favorites as a sort of emancipation proclamation. What royalty does is always fine for its subjects.

I don't want to be misunderstood about this: I'm not saying Hollywood plunged the nation into sin. What it did was offer the republic an unhypocritical version of what was already going on. The Hollywood darlings posed constantly for the press cameras with their new loves offering the population an out for its hypocrisies. In forgiving and even admiring their movie idols for their moral lapses, the movie fans were able to forgive and even admire themselves—for similar didos.

When Hollywood is dead and gone as a maker of movies, it will be remembered, by me at least, as one of the nation's revolutionary centers of truth and sanity—off the screen.

—Ben Hecht.

• • •

BLAST-OFF AND CAMP-OUT

Since the new goal of education's
A world of scientific nations,
And tots from nursery school through college
Must soak in heady nuclear knowledge,
A forward-looking parent ought
To see that junior's also taught
At least the rudimentary tricks
Of making fire with just two sticks.

—Virginia Brasier.

• • •

XMAS AFTERTHOUGHT

The stories told of mistletoe
are tales we herewith edit,
For each New Year's statistics show
An overrated credit;
Tradition gives it certain fame,
Yet wise folk buy it sparsely—
Red-blooded men react the same
Beneath a sprig of parsley.

—William W. Pratt.

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YOU WON'T often see advertisements for HORIZON (or its best price offered here). And inside this singular magazine, there is *no* advertising at all.

Not that HORIZON is on a crusade; we believe ads are fine in most magazines.

But their absence in HORIZON is purposeful — as are the hard covers, the impeccable typography, the galleries of superior color pictures. The magazine is made like a book because its articles and pictures are worth keeping. Each issue adds to a valuable collection of many of man's finest achievements in arts and ideas.

Until you have seen it, HORIZON's cost sounds extravagant: $4.50 a copy, $21.00 a year for six issues. So now and then, in a few amenable quarters such as these, you are invited to try it at a lower price. The coupon below, if used promptly, brings you HORIZON for a year at a good saving — and you may quit sooner if you choose, with no financial penalty. The offer is rare. So is the magazine.

Some Rarities —

HORIZON is very likely the most beautiful magazine in the world. And the least practical. There is no editorial effort to raise your income or your soufflé, your children or your bridge score.

But it *can* engage your mind and delight your eye, lead you into strange societies and ancient citadels, jog your imagination, show you the sights of cities long dead, put you in front of structures and easels and thoughts as fresh as this morning.

— of Aims, and Art

HORIZON's range is the whole of culture, past and present. The magazine assumes you have a liberal education, and welcome ways to use it for its own sake. There's fun in the process. For example, look at the newest (January) issue:

There are sculptures from recently uncovered Negev cave dwellings of 3500 B.C. There is speculation about communication by satellite (after global TV, what?). There is a probe into the absence of Don Juan from the boudoirs of modern literature; a look at the new "anti-novel" from France. There is good talk about a great poet, Robert Graves, and with a great pianist, Glenn Gould.

For humor, see the pictures and piece on cabaret satire. For strange sights, try the floating rocks and flaming tubas of the Belgian fantasist painters. For a change, see the article on highway architecture, or the one on New Wave movie director Philippe de Broca. For a long thought, read about the Ford Foundation's impact on current culture.

and Illustrations, and Ideas.

And for sheer beauty, see the eight-page portfolio of tipped-on prints (from the Skira presses in Lausanne) showing *The Treasures of The Vatican.* This is luxurious. Or the color pictures of prize chess pieces, with an essay on chess-playing styles.

The next six HORIZONS, at $4.50 each, add up to $27. Hardly anyone buys them in succession like that; one subscribes. A new subscription is usually $21—six issues, delivered boxed. But just now the blank below will bring you the issue described here, before you pay anything. Then you send $1.95, wait a month, and send $5 more, and so on for two more months. The total, $16.95 for six luxurious issues.

A Matter of $10 Off

In a way, it's $10 off, as our siren subhead suggests. Any way you look at it, this is HORIZON's best buy, seldom seen. It lasts as long as our supply of January copies. That won't be long.

There are 160,000 readers, some much like you, who have found HORIZON's price is reasonable. Isn't it time you saw for yourself? Then put your name here (neatness counts) _____, your address _____, your city _____, zone ____, and state _____. Now tear out around the implied dotted line, and mail it (no money!) to HORIZON, Subscription Office, 379 W. Center St., Marion, Ohio. H-230

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Photo by Ewing Krainin

Sitting pretty in the Pink City

This is the way to see Jaipur—from a golden howdah atop a painted elephant.

From New York, you can take a jet to Delhi, an air-conditioned train or chauffeur-driven car to Jaipur, but once in Jaipur, choose a maharajah's palace for your hotel, and an elephant to see the sights. Just as his ancestors have borne Rajput princes, so will "Hathi" take you up the winding hillside road to Fort Amber.

You will literally see the world below through rose-colored glasses. For all Jaipur is sculptured from soft pink sandstone. Visitors affectionately call it the Pink City. Architects call it the most beautiful city in the world. Its people will recount to you romantic tales of chivalry of the proud Rajputs who chose to die in defense of their honor.

When you can bring yourself to leave Jaipur, fly south to Udaipur with its floating palaces, to Mount Abu with its marble temples, south to cosmopolitan Bombay.

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TRADE Winds

CERTAINLY one of the most remarkable advances in the battle against disease has been made by a sixteen-year-old science student who lives in Flatbush. His name is Michael Lesk and he has invented a machine which emits a special kind of steam. This machine, he says, will prevent its owner from getting a second cold if he already has one.

A FOURTH-YEAR medical student, Arnold Young, was using his copy of "Textbook of Pediatrics," by Waldo E. Nelson, M.D., D.Sc., published by W. B. Saunders in 1959. This scholarly work, almost 1,500 pages long, includes such chapter headings as "Respiratory Physiology and Its Application to Pulmonary Disease and Disturbances of Lipid Metabolism: The Lipidoses."

Thumbing through the long and detailed index Young found "Bioton, 110" and "Birth, injury, 27, 28, 315-23." That's all right, but sandwiched between was the index entry: "Birds, for the, 1-1413." Since the entire main body of the book is 1,413 pages long, this throws a rather interesting light upon the indexer's opinion of Dr. Nelson's work.

Arnold Young's investigation showed that the gag was perpetrated by the author's daughter Jane, who, reading galley proofs of the book, cagily slipped in this joke. Away up front, one and a half thousand pages away, is Dr. Nelson's preface, in which he wrote proudly and unsuspectingly: ". . . this book is a family project. . . . Jane . . . is constantly searching for increasing accuracy and adequacy of expression." (Really, the book isn't what that entry indicates, for it has gone through seven editions.)

SOCIOLOGIST Danforth P. Stern was lecturing to a club in Illinois on the crisis arising from the world population explosion.

"Somewhere in the world a woman is giving birth to a child every sixty seconds—day and night," he began. "Now, what are we going to do about it?"

A lady in the audience raised her hand. "I think we should find that woman," she said, "and stop her!"

IN HIS BOOK on "Sinatra and His Rat Pack" (Belmont) Dick Gehman reports that it is producer-director Billy Wilder who is really the funniest fellow in Hollywood. It was he, not Benchley, who was responsible for the crack: "Let me get out of these wet clothes and into a dry martini." During the filming of "Sunset Boulevard" he came to the scene where there was to be a funeral for Gloria Swanson's pet monkey.

"How do you see this scene?" the assistant director asked.

"Oh," said Wilder, shrugging, "the usual monkey funeral."

REPRINTED HEREWITH by popular request is Harold Hadley Story's verse. It is a comment on the government booklet "Survival Under Atomic Attack," which counsels us to "keep calm"

if nuclear bombs should start falling on American cities, and admonishes the population: "*Never* lose your head."

While being dismembered by a nuclear bomb
Remain calm!
And don't, while being irradiated,
Get agitated.
If devastation rains upon your city
It's a pity . . .
But such is life in time of nuclear war, so
Keep your head although you lose your torso.

ON HIS RADIO SHOW Garry Moore told about a friend in New York who, a couple of weeks before the holidays, went to the place where he keeps his automobile and found a card on the steering wheel. "Merry Christmas from the Boys in the Garage," it said. He was profoundly moved, but in the hustle and bustle of the season he

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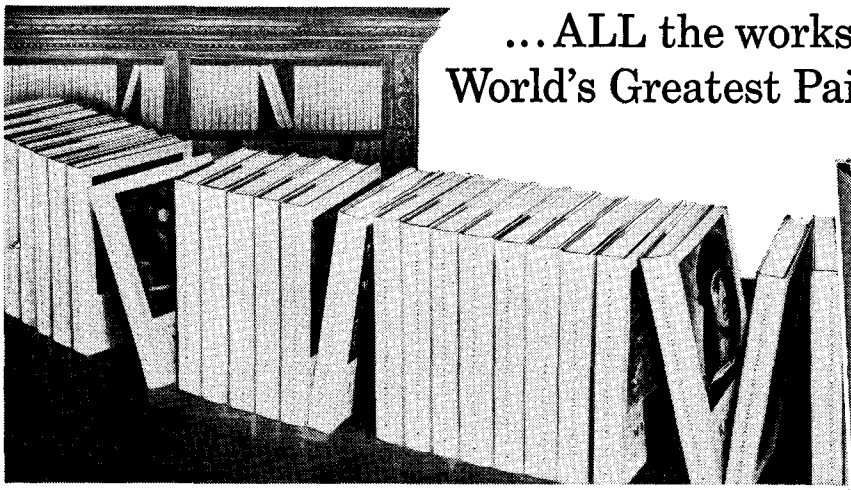

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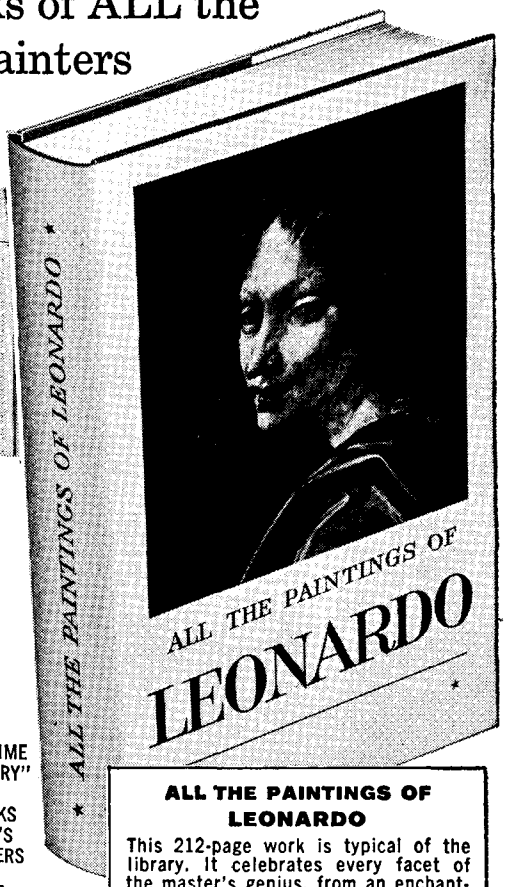

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Eligibility is limited to boys 14-16 years of age, girls 13-17. For enrollment information, state age and present school year.

Shaker Village

WORK GROUP

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thought no more of it. Three days before Christmas itself, he found another card in his car: "Merry Christmas from the Boys in the Garage—Second Notice."

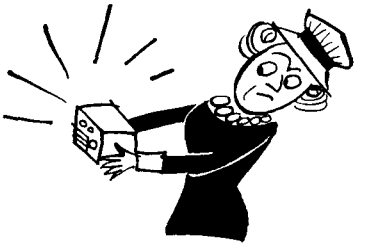
SHARPS AND FLATS: Kay Boyle's daughter, Faith, came back from living and working in France and wrapped it up this way: "Everyone in Paris who's been to the United States thinks it's wonderful and everyone who hasn't been there thinks it's horrible."

►Will Edward Echols please get in touch with me?

►Many of you have asked about "Chases Calendar of Annual Events." If you want this fifty-page indexed booklet, which lists special days, weeks, and months in 1962, send a dollar to Apple Tree Press, 2322 Mallery Street, Flint 4, Michigan.

►Dale Bleck of Kendallville, Indiana, wants to know if there are any other words in the English language like "bookkeeper" that contain three double letters in a row.

►And they cross their hearts at New York's Liberty Music Shop that this is true: A lady came in to return a radio her son had given her. The reason: it has a marine band, and she doesn't like military music.



►Bob Orben remarked, after Moscow signed a "mutual defense pact" with Finland: when the Russians say The Twist, it means an arm.

—JEROME M. BEATTY.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 1449)

THOMAS MANN:
THE MAGIC MOUNTAIN
(Suggested by Wauhillau La Hay)

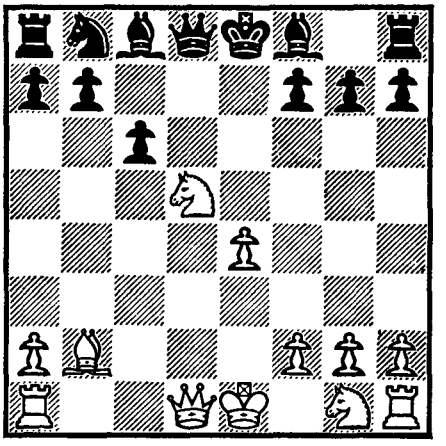
Time has no divisions to mark its passage. There is never a thunderstorm or blare of trumpets to announce the beginning of a new month or year. Even when a new century begins, it is only we mortals who ring bells and fire off pistols.

Chess Corner—No. 66

THERE is something in the nature of one chess player that goads him to win by bamboozling his opponent. His Bible is the book of traps, and his victims include many fine players. Contrary to late world champion Steinitz's declaration that a faulty combination, no matter how successful, fills him with a sense of artistic horror, this noble creature feels the faultier the combination the better. Be that as it may, here are two of his current efforts.

DANISH GAMBIT

	X White			Y Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	5 BxNP	P-Q4
2	P-Q4	PxP	6 BxQP	N-KB3
3	P-QB3	PxP	7 N-QB3	NxB
4	B-QB4	PxP	8 NxN	P-QB3?



9 N-B6ch Resigns

For if 9 . . . PxN 10 QxQch, KxQ 11 BxPch, and the Rook goes.

IRREGULAR OPENING

	Y White			X Black
1	P-Q4	P-K4	5 B-Q2	QxNP
2	PxP	N-QB3	6 B-B3?	B-N5!
3	N-KB3	Q-K2	7 Q-Q2	BxB
4	B-B4	Q-N5ch	8 QxB	Q-B8 mate

Even the giants of chessdom are victims of the trap. In this one, Spielmann, on a Pawn-grabbing expedition, is hoist by his own petard.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

	Botvinnik White			Spielmann Black-
1	P-K4	P-QB3	7 PxP	QxNP?
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	8 R-B1	N-QN5
3	PxP	PxP	9 N-R4	QxRP
4	P-QB4	N-KB3	10 B-QB4	B-N5
5	N-QB3	N-B3	11 N-KB3	Resigns
6	B-N5	Q-N3?		

White must win a piece.

—AL HOROWITZ.

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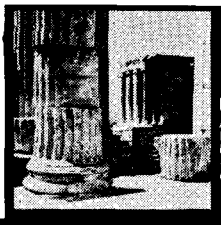

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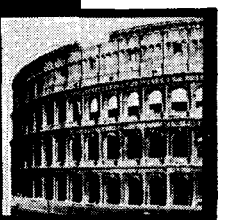

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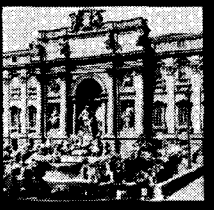

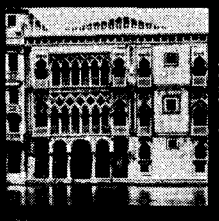

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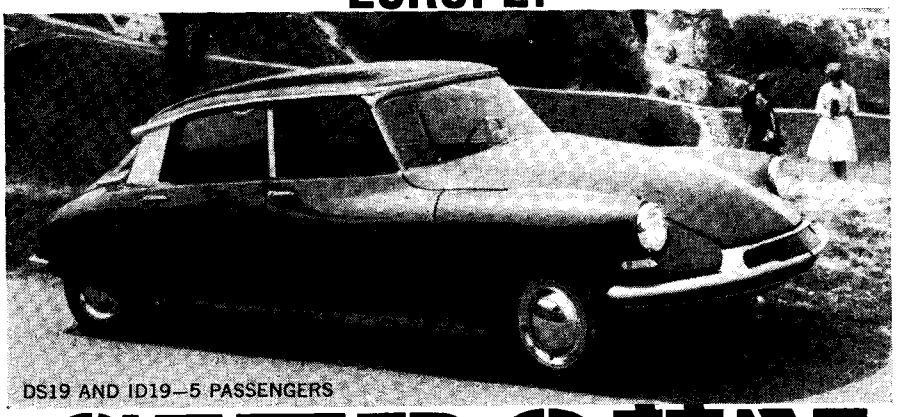

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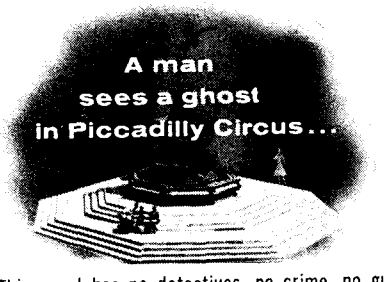

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THE ONLY TRUE conservatives are people who have nothing to lose but their envy and a distant horizon of success. This always baffles the reformer, never the demagogue, for he knows and can tell: peasants whose landlord lets it rain on their beds, want *him* to keep *his* roof over *his* bed, where no one must disturb *them* in their envy of his dreams.

✓ ✓ ✓

THOSE WHO HAVE lost their envy and their horizon because they now have everything, are by nature suicidal. Not their own nature but the nature of things, which in them comes absurdly to a head. This always baffles them, as it baffles the demagogue and never the reformer, for he knows and can tell: they don't like to discover that success is, after all, a failure, would rather see the whole world destroyed by atom bombs than learn. (The decontamination of the mind from the pursuit of happiness is not easily obtained.) Therefore beware of them when they defend your future and the things you don't have. Especially when they say "we," speaking of you.

✓ ✓ ✓

THEIR FORESIGHT goes as far as the mirror, and they never quite know whether to keep that image or get rid of it. You, whose mirror is beyond the horizon (and may it stay there a long time), cannot help seeing otherwise. And even though you may not learn and your instincts be bad and you may feel tempted to dispossess the rich, these are all better guarantees of *their* survival than their fears, their self-protective measures, and that mirror.

✓ ✓ ✓

IF NEW YORK is to conserve the name of a big city, it should be given postal service worthy of the smallest village in Siberia. The New York mailman comes any time between 11:30 and 3: none of his fault. He is underpaid and overcharged with work. Those in charge of delivering doom, fallout, and cancer of the bones for the future pursuit of our old happiness are overpaid and have nothing to do. (Thank God for that: but if they were employed to deliver that postcard with "Having wonderful time, wish you were here, Aunt Agatha," we would feel that the Pursuit of Happiness had meaning again.)

—NICCOLO TUCCI.

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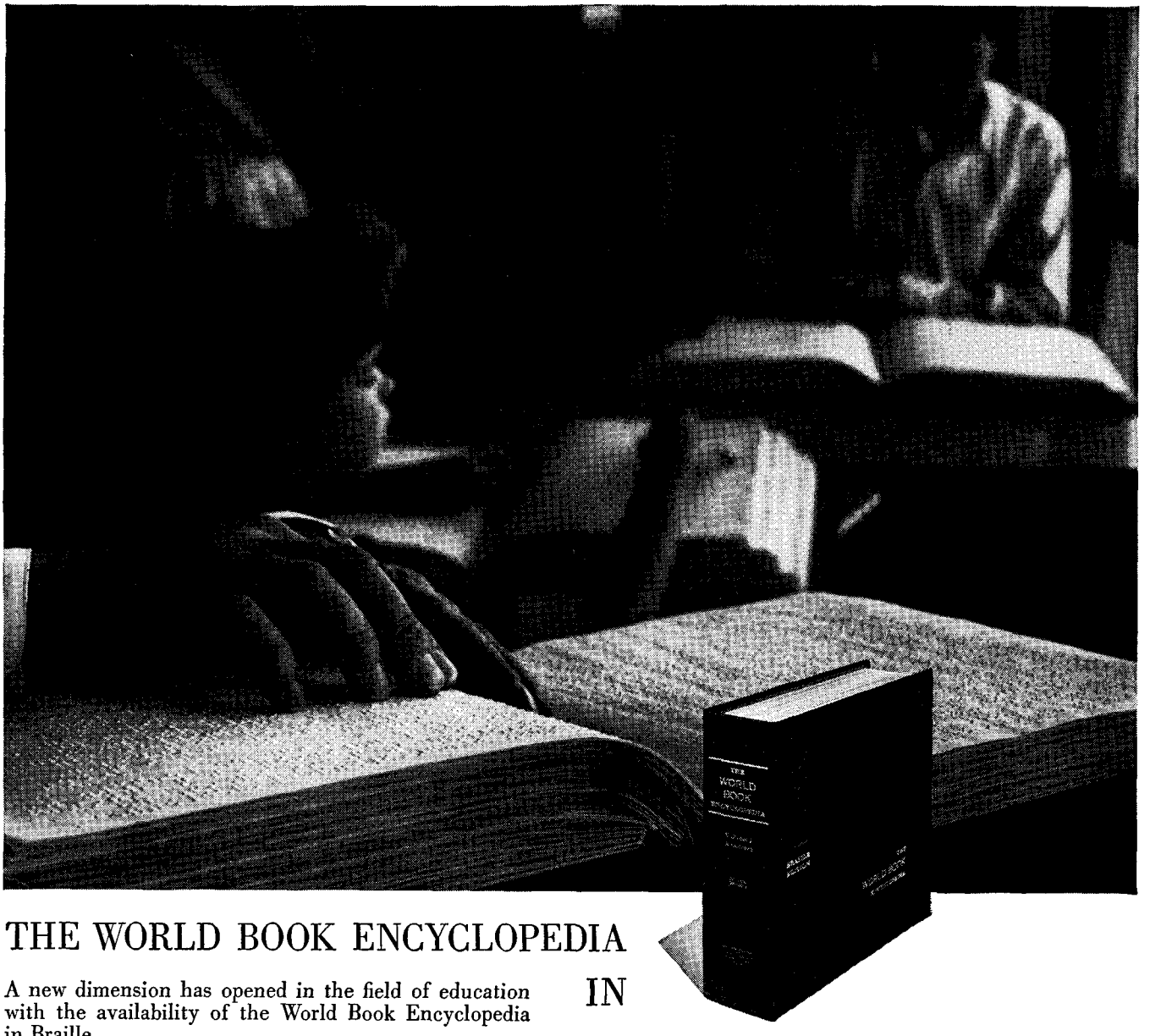

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Manner of Speaking

By JOHN CIARDI

YEAR'S END AND ALL'S WELL: We all need such assurances as we can salvage from the inevitable detritus. Lest any man find himself entering 1962 with foreboding, let him be assured that our insurance companies have looked mutually, prudentially, and providentially ahead—to and beyond the possibility of nuclear attack, in fact—and that they firmly intend to keep that Rock of Gibraltar as solid as it has been advertised to be. There may be some graveling of the surfaces—you and I included—but its magmatic heart will rest firm.

This assurance is relayed to you from the Dallas *Morning News* for December 7, 1961, under the by-line of Rudy Rochelle and under the headline: INSURANCE INDUSTRY EYEING BOMB EFFECTS. The first three paragraphs of the glad tidings are here reprinted in full:

> The nation's insurance industry is rapidly developing plans on how it will conduct its business in case of nuclear attack.
>
> Representatives of insurance companies and associations outlined in Dallas Wednesday the industry's plans to insure prompt resumption of insurance operations following an attack.
>
> The industry representatives, appearing before a committee of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), disclosed that many companies have stored duplicate records in safe places, chosen alternate headquarters, and taken steps for the replacement of key personnel.

There is something so briskly American about any plan "to insure prompt resumption of operations" that no true citizen can read such words without an affirmative tingle of the spine. Should the tingle run far enough up the spine to touch gray matter, however, it is conceivable that a reader's memory centers might be activated to the point of recalling an earlier account from the New York *Herald Tribune* for November 2, 1961, this one by-lined from Washington by Robert C. Toth. Let all souls rejoice in the knowledge that the NAIC has "taken steps," is "rapidly developing," and will "promptly resume," but let no man assume that such resumption will include paying off for damages. The *Herald Tribune* story reads:

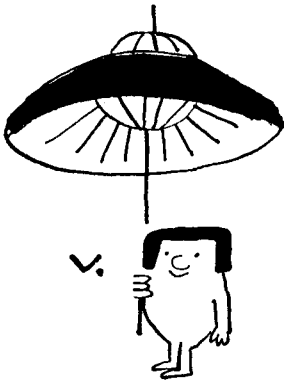
> Looking beyond massive nuclear attack, the Federal government has coldly decided that individual Americans who survive in undamaged areas must take a back seat to keeping alive the national economy.
>
> Insurance companies would face bankruptcy immediately if they tried to pay claims on policies which do not specifically exclude liability in nuclear war. . . . To keep the companies going . . . they would not be expected to pay off on the policies.

PUBLIC RELATIONS NOTE: I long since learned that all large companies have PR offices and that such offices promptly send out long and labored letters of further explanation in reply to any comment touching company policy. I hereby promise to chuck all such into the wastebasket unread. To answer them in advance, let me say that I do not see how the insurance companies could conceivably pay off. In what? And to whom? But the NAIC knew the government had taken the companies off the hook as far as paying off is concerned. May one ask what there will be to resume so promptly—aside from the collection of future premiums?

TRIBUTE: No year begins except in praise. Who speaks man's mind speaks all. Let me take this occasion to praise the majesty of the legal mind.

The founding fathers created an independent judiciary as an essential element—one may even say as the central element—in our plan of governmental checks and balances. Since the beginning, the direction and the dimension of the democratic idea has owed much to the majesty, the luster, and the vision of judicial utterance. Legislative and executive utterance may be debased by the need to play to the prejudices of a ballot-wielding constituency, but the courts—or so we have dreamed—can exist on a higher plane.

In tribute to high judicial utterance, therefore, we cite as jurist of the year King's County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz. Judge Leibowitz, addressing a grand jury called recently to investigate pornography, enunciated a legal principle so far above the ordinary as to approach and at once to merge with total vacuity—and that of the highest order. As reported in the New York *World-Telegram & Sun* for November 21, 1961.



> The judge suggested that the standards of newspapers might be used as a test of whether a given book is pornographic. Although he did not name it, Judge Leibowitz apparently referred to a particular book under consideration by the jury when he said:
>
> "Newspapers are the mirrors of the conscience of the decent people of the community. Is there a single newspaper in the community that would dream of serializing the book on its pages?"

With Wallace Stevens, we praise "the main of things, the mind" and "the man who has had the time to think enough." So long as the American judiciary can summon to the bench minds of this order, the nation need never suffer clarity nor definition.

"HAD HE HIS WOUNDS BEFORE?" So asked the Roman matron who was brought word that her warrior son had fallen. More recently, Private Robert H. Sorge fell without wounds, none before, none behind, without, in fact, so much as a needle-prick on the upper arm. Private Sorge refused to take his immunization shots at Fort Dix and, as reported by the UPI, was recently court-martialed and sentenced to six months at hard labor for "wilfully disobeying an officer's order."

All my vestigial GI sympathies ride with Sorge to the rock pile, but sympathies aside, I must ask if there is not a larger issue in his refusal. Does military obedience require a man to take into his body medication that offends his principles?

According to the UPI, Sorge contended "that the shots would interfere with his body chemistry, which he had taken ten years to develop by refusing all medication, eating only vegetables, and spiking his diet with vitamin supplements, wheat germ oil, and vegetable juices."

Who can say that Sorge has not clung to his regimen more devoutly than most people cling to their religion and that he is not thereby a conscientious objector in good standing? Tillich, in fact, defines religion as "ultimate concern." Is not the fervor of Sorge's ultimate concern sufficiently apparent. Is a man required by duty to submit to the violation of principle?

Oh for the wisdom of a Leibowitz to solve—or at least to syndicate—so knotted a problem!

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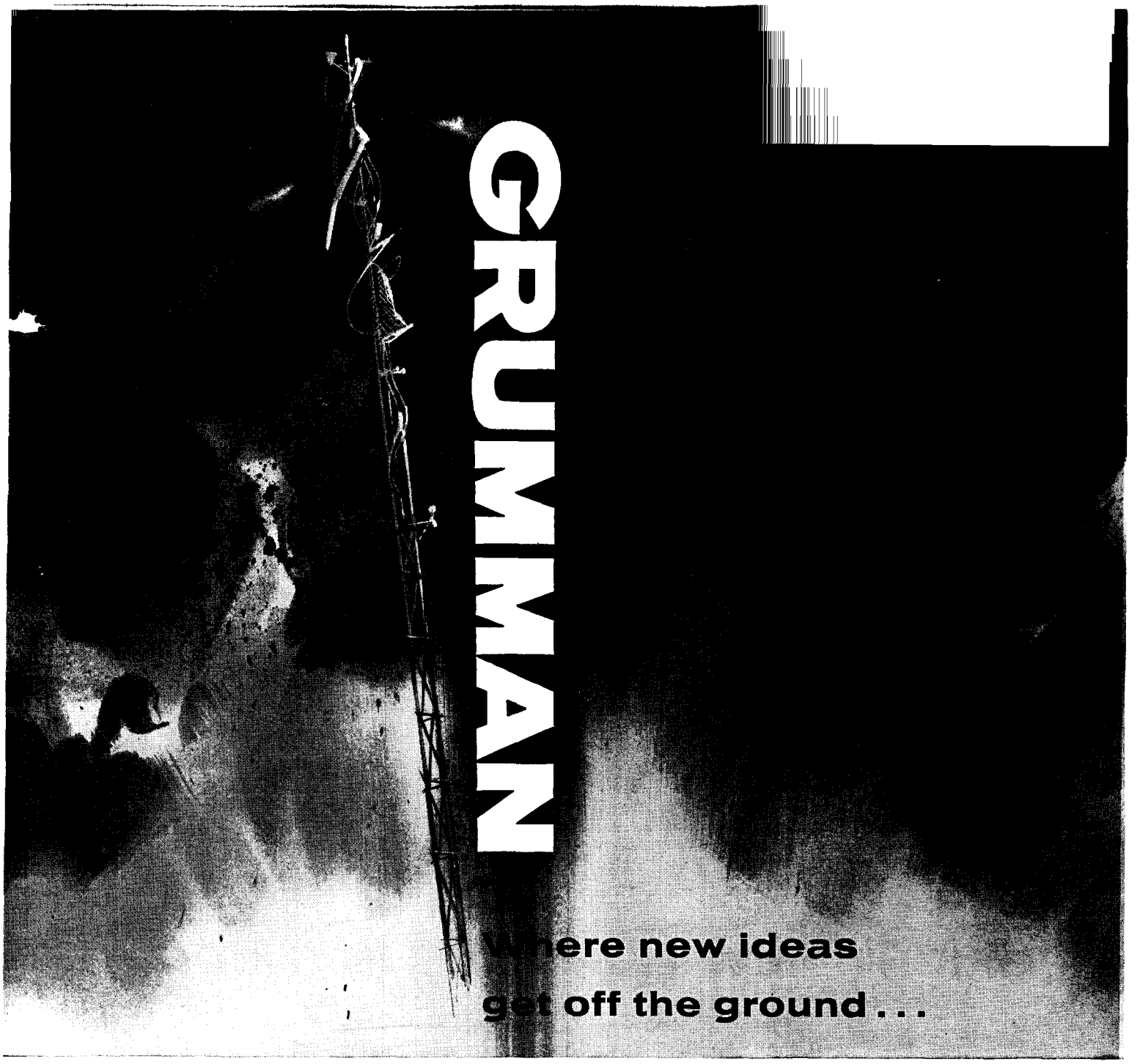

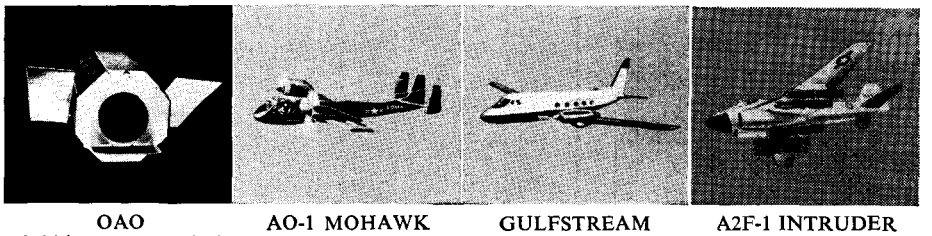

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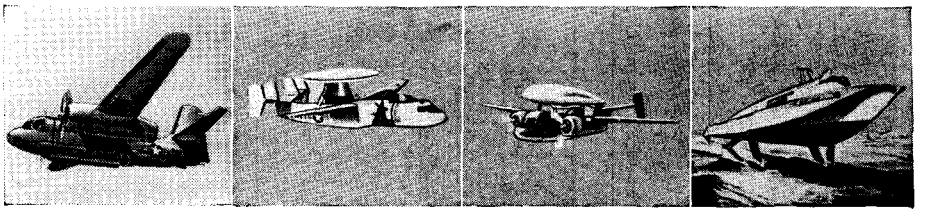

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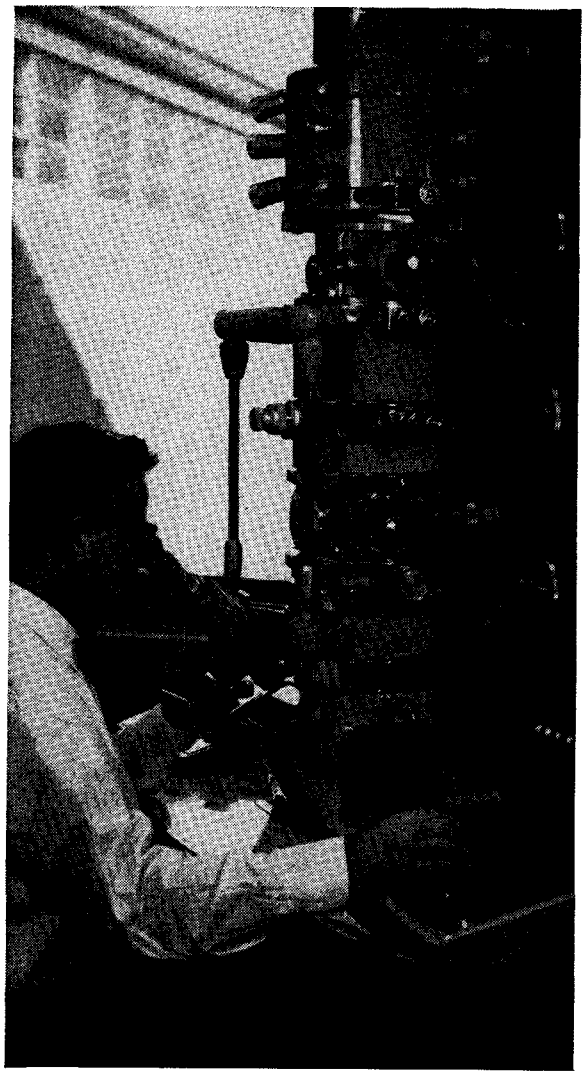

Magnifications of up to 250,000X are possible with this electron microscope, enabling scientists to probe more deeply into the basic nature of copper and its alloys.

At the new Research and Technical Center of Anaconda American Brass Company in Waterbury, Conn., laboratory equipment shown here is providing new knowledge about copper and copper metals. This is the basis for the development of new products and for new and more effective uses of present products—bright new horizons for copper.

This new laboratory is yet another sign of the greatly stepped-up research and development which is broadening the base of all Anaconda operations. Anaconda Aluminum Company people have during the year created a new concept in containers, for example. It is a spiral-wound foil-to-fiber can which does a better job and reduces the cost of packaging such things as frozen orange juice, coffee, oil, paint. And Anaconda Wire and Cable Company research and development people have made significant progress in the development of extra-high-voltage cable needed to bring electric power to our growing metropolitan areas. 62215B

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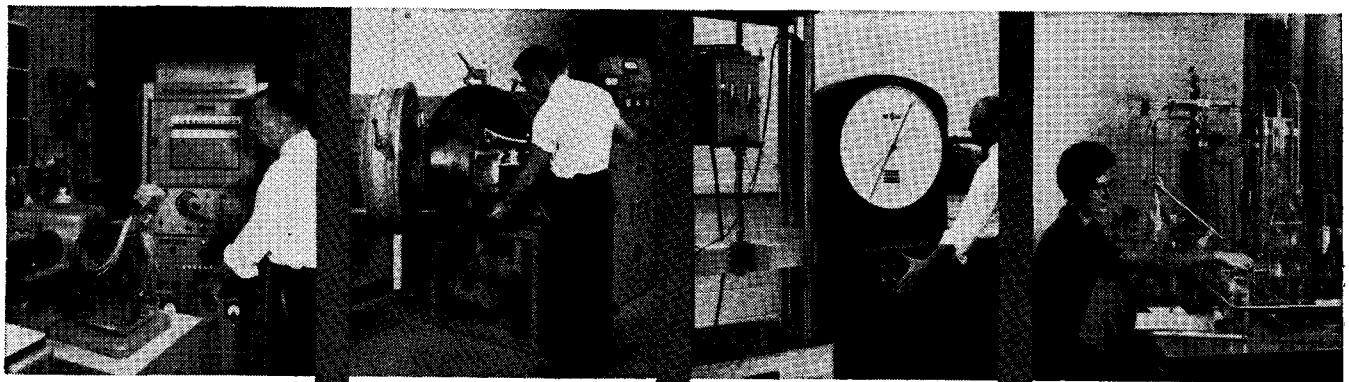

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Saturday Review
January 13, 1962

ANNUAL SR REPORT BY THE LABOR STUDY GROUP OF THE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

And the American Economy

AS IN previous years, *SR* joins with the Committee for Economic Development in presenting a special report on a phase of the American economy. This year's report, an analysis of collective bargaining and its influence on the economy, is the work of a Labor Study Group organized by the CED.

An analysis of national policy toward organized labor from the standpoint of the broad interests of the general public has long been an urgent need. That need has now been met by an experienced group of specialists under the outstanding leadership of Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California. The study results from the initiative of the Committee for Economic Development, a national organization of leading businessmen and educators, but is a wholly independent effort. The group operated with complete freedom, and the CED has taken no stand with relation to any part of the report.

It was not easy for a group made up predominantly of businessmen to assign such sweeping responsibility in a field of policy so directly related to their own interests. Yet they realized that the growing urgency of many of the problems stemmed from the very fact that their consideration generally was governed by the special interests of the various parties involved rather than the public interest.

Therefore, CED's trustees resolved "to live dangerously in the pursuit of the national interest." A separate fund was raised and assigned to the project. And the CED agreed to publish, whether it liked it or not, whatever resulted from the study group's work. The trustees felt this action was necessary to obtain the services of a group of experts of the quality and integrity that would command nationwide respect. The wisdom of this decision was illustrated later when President Kennedy selected, from among the members of the Study Group, three of the five public members appointed to the President's Committee on Labor-Management Problems.

The quality, integrity, and competence of the study group is symbolized by its chairman, Clark Kerr. His record as a university administrator is such as to stir the admiration of anyone acquainted with problems of management. He presides over seven campuses, some 48,000 students, more than 3,000 professors, nearly 8,000 courses, and an annual budget of $360 million. In addition, he is directing an expansion program that will add two entirely new campuses and new physical plant worth more than $700 million, which will help educate another 120,000 students by 1975.

Dr. Kerr has participated in at least 500 major labor negotiations. Before he became president of the University of California he was probably the busiest labor mediator on the West Coast. And he was widely recognized for his work in labor economics.

This high level of ability was characteristic of the study group and its staff. Also worth noting is their courage. No field of public policy is more strewn with heavily charged land mines than this one. Their work is certain to be the target of controversy. But it also merits hope that progress will be made in resolving problems vital to our prosperity at home and our leadership abroad.

—DONALD K. DAVID, Chairman,
CED Board of Trustees.

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COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN CRISIS?

By CLARK KERR, *president of the University of California and chairman of the Labor Study Group.*

A NEW LOOK is being taken at industrial relations in the United States today. During the last quarter of a century, joint decision-making by management and organized workers through collective bargaining has been widely accepted in principle. But more and more it is now being criticized in practice. References to "the crisis in collective bargaining" have become more frequent and various prescriptions for drastic changes have been advanced.

The Labor Study Group appointed by the Committee for Economic Development has had a unique opportunity to give careful scrutiny to the practices of unions and managements, to the processes of collective bargaining, and to their combined consequences to the national interest.

Contrary to much prevailing opinion, our group's study convinced us that there is no crisis in collective bargaining. We do believe, however, that there is a transformation of the environment within which collective bargaining works, and that the transformation of this environment does require a re-evaluation of collective bargaining.

The transformation we see is that public expectations where collective bargaining is concerned have risen. People now expect more in the way of conduct from the parties than in the past. The public today is much more concerned with industrial peace than it was in the past. It is less tolerant of disputes, particularly those that disturb the nation.

The nation generally, we believe, has developed higher expectations in relation to economic stability, to the stability of the price level, and also higher expectations for rapid economic growth.

In addition, the public at large has become more concerned about the rights of the individual within the large organization. It feels the same way about rights within the trade unions, the corporations, the professional associations, and government.

WHILE we can foresee no revolutionary changes we do nevertheless think that collective bargaining needs to adapt to this transformed and changing environment. And we think it can adapt.

The United States possesses a most successful system of checks and balances. Our institutions go through a constant process of adjustment, and for the most part American institutions are responsive to what the American public wants.

These basic convictions indicate a

Lesson in Negotiation

I USED TO BE Impartial Chairman of the Pacific Coast waterfront back when there was really class warfare. One day I had on the docket a wage reopening case that was different from the usual grievance case —or "the beefs," as they called them. So, in my innocence, I asked the parties whether they had tried to settle the matter themselves. Had they negotiated before asking for arbitration?

They looked at me in some surprise and said: "Negotiate?"

I explained that I might be somewhat old-fashioned but it seemed to me that negotiation should precede arbitration. I told them I had never yet arbitrated an issue of this sort unless the parties had first tried to settle it themselves, and I wasn't going to arbitrate this one.

"All right," they said, somewhat reluctantly, "we'll negotiate."

I got up to leave the room to let them negotiate, but they said, "Sit down, this won't take long."

I sat down. The representative of the waterfront employers' association leaned across the table to Harry Bridges and said, "Mr. Bridges, we don't know what you are going to demand but, by God, the answer is no!"

Then Harry Bridges leaned across the table and said, "To tell you the truth, we haven't made up our minds on what we're going to demand but, by God, we won't take no for an answer!"

Then they both turned to me and said:

"Mr. Impartial Chairman, here is your case. We have negotiated."

—CLARK KERR.

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theme that runs through many of the recommendations we have made for improving the functioning of collective bargaining. The process suffers from a surfeit of law.

We would reduce the amount of detailed legislation and administrative regulations in the field of collective bargaining. Government has become too far involved in collective bargaining. Rather than thinking mainly about new laws and new controls, we have asked the question: Do we already have too much legislation, too much interference, and shouldn't we now return some aspects of collective bargaining to the parties and put them on their own?

IN OUR recommendations, we have sought to present a "family" of policy proposals that are as consistent as possible with a variety of national goals without diluting excessively any one goal. We have tried to build on a careful examination of experience. It is important that policy decisions reflect the economic and institutional facts of industrial relations life and an understanding of the vital and difficult roles played by union and management leaders. These men must interpret and mediate among the pressures for lower costs, higher and uninterrupted output, and justice and compassion in the treatment of the individual human being.

During World War II, William H. Davis, as chairman of the War Labor Board, often made a remark that we were reminded of as we faced the difficult choices that this field of policy requires. "We have to work with the real world," he would say. "If I were remaking it, I would make flowers grow faster than weeds, and I would make virtue more pleasant than sin. But we have to deal with the world we have and not the one we would like it to be."

Issues in the industrial field raise some of the eternal questions about the whole nature of society. How important, for example, is it to have democracy in our institutions as compared with stability and responsibility? There are times when democracy, or certain degrees of democracy, get in the way of a stable institution, and the sense of responsibility. How do you balance democracy against stability and responsibility?

We all believe in freedom of action in our society, but we also believe in industrial peace. There are situations in which the only way you can get industrial peace is by taking away some freedom. How do you balance the desire for freedom in a society against the desire to have industrial peace, which means control? Or again, we all want freedom for individual decisions, but we don't like inflation. How do you balance the desire for freedom against the possible need for some type of control?

All of these are fundamental issues that go back at least to the Greek philosophers. They concern the rights of the individual, the rights of the group, and the rights of the state.

IN THE discussions we held among ourselves and with others during the fifteen months we worked on our report, arguments often tended to turn upon these fundamental considerations. One axis of argument was between freedom of action as against result. Some people felt a little more strongly that we should preserve freedom of action regardless of result. Others said that at this stage in American history it is result that should be foremost. Thus we were confronted with the age-old question of the relative values of the means and the ends that are sought.

Another axis of discussion was the question of how much attention should be paid to the rights of the individual, how much to the stability and survival of the group, how much to the interests of society at large. Such considerations touch on one's whole philosophy regarding society itself.

These are complex questions that defy simple solutions. Many issues in labor relations place these philosophical issues right on the line. In such situations, each person has to work out his own balance of values.

Thus, it is to be expected that our report and its recommendations will be controversial. In the field of labor-management relations, if anything meaningful is to be said it can not avoid controversy. I do not think, however, that the report in its totality is likely to be considered strongly controversial on the side either of management or of labor. The controversy will arise in connection with individual recommendations about which there are strong feelings on one side or the other. I should be surprised if there should be a conclusion on the side of management that our work is biased against management, or on the side of labor that it is biased against labor.

We believe there is much to agree about. We hope that our work may stimulate discussion by presenting issues sharply. Out of that discussion, involving union and management groups as well as the public generally, can come a broader concensus than now exists on appropriate public policies.

I HOPE THAT we can maintain a viable economy here with full employment. I'm hopeful we can be competitive here and around the world. I'm hopeful that management and labor will recognize their responsibilities to permit us to compete—that those of you who are in the area of wage negotiations will recognize the desirability of us maintaining as stable prices as possible, and . . . that your negotiations will take adequate calculation and account of this need for us to maintain a balance of trade in our favor.

In the long run, it's in the interest of your own workers. Let me repeat, if we cannot maintain the balance of trade in our favor, which now is at $5,000,000,000—and, indeed, increase it—then this country is going to face most serious problems.

In the last three years, even though the balance of trade in our favor has been $5,000,000,000, we have lost $5,000,000,000 in gold, and if this trend should go on year after year, then the United States, as I have said, would have to make adjustments which would be extremely adverse to the cause of freedom around the world.

The solution rests with increasing our export trade with remaining competitors, with our businesses selling abroad, finding new markets, and keeping our people working at home and around the world.

And it is a fact that the six countries of the Common Market, who faced the problems that we now face, have had in the last four years full employment and an economic growth twice ours. Even a country which faced staggering economic problems a decade ago—Italy—has been steadily building its gold balance, has been cutting down its unemployment and moving ahead twice what we have over the last four years.

So what I'm talking about is an opportunity, not a burden. This is a chance to move the United States forward in the 1960s, not only in the economic sphere but also to make a contribution to the cause of freedom, and I come to Miami today and ask your help.

—President Kennedy to the Convention of the AFL-CIO, Bal Harbour, Florida, December 7, 1961.

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—*Roy Stevens*

Report from the Chairman—Clark Kerr, chairman of the Labor Study Group, addresses CED trustees. Also at speaker's table are, from left, David Burke, Abraham Siegel, George W. Taylor, Donald K. David, Philip Taft, Douglass V. Brown, and Albert Rees.

STUDY GROUP IN ACTION

At right: George P. Shultz, top; William Y. Elliott, bottom.

The Labor Study Group

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A LOOK AT LABOR

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This report, like the four reports that follow, is a condensed version of the Labor Study Group's findings and recommendations. The complete 158-page text is available from the Committee for Economic Development, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. Price of single copies is $2; bulk rates are available on request.*

THE PROCESS of union organization has been the most explosive aspect of union-management relations in this country, and, though more contained than in earlier years, it remains today a center of controversy. By and large, employers in the United States have strongly preferred not to share power in employer-employee relations with an organization of their employees. This preference seems to be almost universal among employers; indeed, one of its most interesting manifestations in recent years has occurred within unions. When the employees of a union seek to organize, the managers of the union seem to react just as do other managers, using many of the arguments and tactics traditionally put forward by the employer.

This reaction should not be surprising, since collective bargaining places procedural and substantive restrictions on the employer's actions. It is a way of arriving at decisions about the terms and conditions of employment. The objective is agreement between representatives of the employees and those charged with managerial responsibility. Collective bargaining, then, is a negotiating and agreement-making process, not merely an opportunity to be heard or to be consulted. It involves a sharp transition in the "way of life" of an enterprise.

Out of the controversy over issues of representation, there has emerged in the United States a public policy toward the organization of unions that is unique among countries of the free world. Employees are protected by law against many forms of coercion by employers or unions as they exercise their choice about union representation through the procedures of a secret ballot. The majority choice is then designated the exclusive bargaining agent for all employees eligible to vote in the election.

We support this principle of self-determination and call for its extension to additional groups, but we note the difficulties inherent in its application and suggest some essential changes in implementing procedure and in the regulations applied to union and employer behavior.

The self-determination principle deserves support because it extends into employer-employee relationships a procedure that is basic to democratic values. It also helps avoid an undesirable alternative: a decision for or against collective bargaining based solely on an employer's or union's power to coerce. The result of reliance on coercive power may be strikes over the issue of recognition, "sweetheart" arrangements between employers and unions, or the establishment of unions where none are desired. In one case, those who want collective bargaining may be unable to have it because the employer will not let it be established, and, in the others, those who do not want collective bargaining may have it thrust upon them. Experience over a quarter-century has shown that this principle can operate with reasonable success in many industries. And reasonable success is no more than we are entitled to expect of a procedure which, however implemented, must reconcile and accommodate interests and needs that often pull in different directions.

Applications of these ideas involves many complex issues and we recommend a number of changes.

Controversy has always been intense over the latitude allowed an employer in his statements during an organizing campaign. Surely the employer must be permitted, indeed encouraged, to state his views to his employees. Surely, too, statements designed to coerce employees, to influence their vote by a threat or a promise, directly or implied, undermine the freedom of employee choice. Coercion by the employer should be prohibited and, in principle, is so now. Current interpretation of the law, however, permits employer statements during an organizing campaign that appear to us to be coercive in many cases. This results from a narrow interpretation of the context of the statements.

The relationship between words and their context cannot be ignored. Time and place, the positions of the speaker and listener, the tone of the speech and past actions of the speaker—all affect the meaning of words. Words should be judged in their setting, and the law or its interpretation should be so adjusted. Unions, too, have the power and will to coerce employees in the choice for or against collective bargaining. Coercive speech by unions can no more be justified than it can when used by employers. Nor can the use of the secondary boycott or picketing to force representation or upset the results of a representation election. The recent legislative efforts to curb such coercive tactics deserve a fair trial.

The present national policy also calls on both employers and unions to bargain in good faith over wages, hours, and working conditions. The original intent of this provision was to ensure a minimal degree of recognition so that efforts to decide the question of representation would not be frustrated. As Senator Walsh pointed out in 1935, the objective was to escort the chosen employee representatives" . . . to the door of the employer and say, 'Here they are, the legal representatives of your employees.' What happens behind those doors is not inquired into, and the bill does not seek to inquire into it." As time has passed, however, this simple objective has developed into an unwarranted intrusion into the business of the parties and a source of voluminous and wasteful litigation.

THE objective of ensuring "good faith" through law is unrealistic and has become a tactical weapon in bargaining. It has contributed to delays which can easily be provoked by either party. The effort to legislate bargaining in good faith should be abandoned, and the subjects to be covered by bargaining, the procedures to be followed, and the nuances of strategy involved in bargaining are matters best left to the parties themselves.

The self-determination principle does not currently cover some important groups of employees in expanding employment areas. Indeed, some of the most troublesome strife in recent years has arisen among hospital workers, government employees, and agricultural laborers, none of whom are protected under present labor legislation in their union activity, or given access to machinery for determining their wishes about collective bargaining. The reasons justifying continued use of the principle of self-determination are no less compelling for these currently excluded workers than for their neighbors who work in covered occupations and industries, though coverage raises some special questions in each case.

Representation processes for government employees, for example, must adapt to special circumstances, such as

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the legal framework for employment conditions. Disputes involving public employees also raise special problems. The strike is a questionable weapon here and, in fact, most unions in this field agree not to strike. Emphasis must be placed on alternative means whereby public employees may make their interests and point of view visible to the community. Because we feel that orderly processes for determining employee wishes about representation are clearly preferable to pressure tactics, we recommend extension of the self-determination principle to cover employees of federal government and hospital workers. Employees of state and local governments should also be covered, but at the state level or, where appropriate, by local government.

Special problems arise in the case of farm workers, but they should nevertheless be free from coercive tactics of employers or unions in any organizational efforts. The dim prospects for unionization, however, combined with the low level of wages and the abysmal working conditions for many farm workers, lead us to suggest different approaches. The importation of foreign nationals to do farm work should be discontinued; wage boards should be authorized to determine minimum standards; special efforts, supported by federal funds, should be made to improve educational opportunities for the children of migrant farm workers.

Finally, we support efforts to gain stability in union-management relations by minimizing interunion strife through the AFL-CIO's "no-raid" agreement. We feel however, that this agreement severely restricts the grounds available to the arbitrator in judging rival claims. The Federation should consider modification of the no-raiding agreement: 1) It should permit its arbitrator to decline to protect an established bargaining relationship where that relationship was created by improper or illegal means or where the quality of the representation is clearly deficient; 2) at certain intervals, beyond the limits of the contract bar rule of the Board, the Federation should not attempt to interfere by means of the no-raid pact with the reconsideration of employees of their prior choice of bargaining representative.

The Board, in turn, should support the efforts of the Federation to control raids. In this extremely troublesome area, the Board should recognize the purpose of the Federation and the benefits of its no-raid program. It should extend the cooperation now being given and should give great weight to the decisions rendered under this no-raiding program. This is within the discretion which rests with the Board in the handling of rival union claims.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

EVEN THOUGH strikes make news and sometimes get out of hand, they do serve a purpose and are a necessary counterpart to free collective bargaining. Moreover, the strike record in recent years has not been so bad as the emphasis given to strikes in news reports might indicate. With over 150,000 collective bargaining contracts in force and with one-third of the workers in nonfarm employment covered by collective bargaining, the man-days lost through strikes in 1960 were .17 per cent of the total man-days worked. This amounts to about four hours per year for each man-year of work.

Our recommendations in this area are based on the recognition that there is a public interest in the moderation of labor disputes and that this interest must be served. But two important points need emphasis as background:

1) The record of achievement in moderating the bitterness and extent of strikes in the United States is impressive.
2) The strike has sometimes served a constructive purpose and has not always been a disruptive feature in American union-management relations.

Agreement by the parties is the basic method for reaching fundamental settlements to labor disputes. Nevertheless, we must recognize that the use of economic force by the parties in certain vital industries or at certain critical times can inflict serious harm on the public interest. Some protective instruments must be placed in the hands of the government. Since such instruments interfere with the freedom of the parties, they must be employed with great discretion and should be entrusted only to the President.

Certain aspects of past experience deserve special comment:

1) True emergencies have been rare. Since 1947, when the Taft-Hartley machinery for handling emergency disputes became effective, this machinery has been used only nineteen times and in several of these cases the existence of a genuine emergency was at least doubtful. Study after study has shown that the emergency potential of a given labor dispute is always grossly exaggerated at the moment it occurs. In addition, the resiliency and flexibility of a free economy are impressive. All this suggests that any special procedures should be used with utmost caution and reluctance.

2) The President is always subjected to heavy political pressures to move into an important labor dispute. He must resist these pressures, though to do so often calls for great political skill and courage. To do otherwise invites frequent use of whatever procedures are devised; and, in turn, frequent use undermines the process of bargaining that must ultimately produce the settlement.

3) It has been frequently observed that partial operation of a struck industry or facility may be all that is necessary to protect the public interest in continued availability of the good or service involved. Thus, a study completed in January, 1961, for the outgoing Secretary of Labor suggests that partial operation of the steel industry might well have been a feasible method for taking care of defense needs. At any rate, the possibility of partial operation offers hope in many industries, including those providing transportation services, of protecting public interests while allowing private pressures on private parties to bring about a voluntary settlement.

The President is entitled to have this possibility explicitly recognized in the law and he should explore the feasibility of partial operation before he seeks a broader remedy in any individual case.

4) Disputes vary in their scope, their history, their points of impasse, and in many other ways. Each is unique. It is therefore sensible to equip the President with a variety of possible courses of action. That enables him to adapt his efforts to the circumstances. Further, it has the advantage of making his actions somewhat less predictable to the parties than is the case in the clearly prescribed procedures now found in the Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor Acts. An uncertain procedure is difficult for the parties to anticipate in their own bargaining strategy. It may therefore have the effect of encouraging them to avoid the procedure by settling disputes for themselves.

A distinction must be drawn, however, between two essentially different kinds of government intervention: (a)

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that designed to prevent a national crisis or emergency from developing, and (b) that to be used in the rare instance when we have such a national crisis or emergency.

In the first category fall a variety of means aimed at imparting greater vigor to the mediation process, which in turn has as its purpose stimulation of and assistance to the parties in working out agreements. Some of the ways of developing greater effectiveness in mediation are discussed in our full report. Here, however, we suggest additional measures for disputes in industries that are potentially the source of national emergencies.

Too much is sometimes left for settlement during the stress of negotiations and on the eve of the termination of agreements. There are many problems of more or less complexity which could get far more rational and objective treatment at more placid times, but for some reason consideration is postponed until no further delay is possible. Our suggestion is that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, or the National Mediation Board, depending on the industry, encourage the principals to address themselves to such anticipated problems throughout the term of their current agreement, possibly with the help of a competent and acceptable neutral familiar with their industry.

Another constructive step toward development of preventive mediation would be a more useful employment of facts and the fact-finding process. We recognize, of course, that "facts" by themselves will not settle all disputes. Yet there are sometimes harsh and protracted arguments over facts, arguments that serve no purpose but to delay the parties in grappling with the real issues. This is both needless and irritating. Many of these facts could be ascertained in advance and others during the course of negotiations, as questions arise over the impact of particular proposals. The parties should be encouraged to set up fact-finding teams, possibly from their own ranks, possibly including or limited to skilled third parties. Such a team could respond to requests for whatever array of facts was designated as most relevant by the parties and could draw on the resources of statistical agencies of the government as well as on private records. As much of such information as possible should be made available at least sixty days before the expiration of the contract.

The inevitable question still persists, however: What if all this fails? We have here a dilemma. If we favor voluntary agreement and subscribe to the view that that is the truly desirable end, we cannot at the same time set up a course for government to follow which will provide perfect protection for the public if voluntary agreement is not reached. It would be almost self-defeating to do so. Agreement is two-sided. Either party can readily prevent it, and a stipulated or definite series of governmental procedures will tend to cause at least one of the parties to measure the cost or the terms of the possible voluntary agreement against what is likely to be attained through disagreement followed by the steps government will take. Hence there must be no assurance in any dispute that the President will make any moves except such as will help to induce the parties as quickly as possible to come to their own agreement.

THE President, on the advice of the Director of the Mediation Service, may wish to step up still further the mediation efforts already in operation. As a means of doing so, he should be empowered to designate at least ten days before the strike deadline a Board of Experts, thus establishing a group at the Presidential level able to engage in further mediation and to provide the President with information that will help determine his own course in the future.

This board would normally be composed of neutrals, but it might be desirable in some cases to have individual members with backgrounds in industry or labor, on the theory that in the stepped up mediation efforts such people could be more influential with the respective parties. Such a board would complement the mediation work being carried on by the mediation agencies of the government. It could find facts, narrow the issues, suggest procedural techniques for resolving issues, and report to the President its views on all other matters which he deems to be of relevance.

The parties should not be permitted to strike or lock-out under these procedures for a period of eighty days, or to make unilateral changes in prevail-

WORK STOPPAGES RESULTING FROM LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTES, 1945-1960

YEAR	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED (thous.)	MAN-DAYS IDLE		
			NUMBER (in thous.)	PER WORKER INVOLVED	PER CENT OF EST. WORKING TIME
Average 1935-1939	2,862	1,130	16,900	15.0	0.27
1945	4,750	3,470	38,000	10.9	.47
1946	4,985	4,600	116,000	25.2	1.43
1947	3,693	2,170	34,600	15.9	.41
1948	3,419	1,960	34,100	17.4	.37
1949	3,606	3,030	50,500	16.7	.59
1950	4,843	2,410	38,800	16.1	.44
1951	4,737	2,220	22,900	10.3	.23
1952	5,117	3,540	59,100	16.7	.57
1953	5,091	2,400	28,300	11.8	.26
1954	3,468	1,530	22,600	14.7	.21
1955	4,320	2,650	28,200	10.7	.26
1956	3,825	1,900	33,100	17.4	.29
1957	3,673	1,390	16,500	11.4	.14
1958	3,694	2,060	23,900	11.6	.22
1959	3,708	1,880	69,000	36.7	.61
1960	3,250	1,375	19,250	14.3	.17

U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1961.

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ing conditions of work, as is now the case in the Taft-Hartley procedures.

During this period both the President's Board and the Mediation Service would be under instructions to join forces in working actively with the parties in an endeavor to reach an agreement. Moreover, throughout this period, or at any other point, the President would of course be free to address a message to the Congress recommending some additional legislative remedy or protective device, if he considers this necessary. In any event, shortly before the end of the eighty-day period the board would report to the President, if agreement has not yet been achieved, indicating the remaining areas of difference and the likelihood of settlement within a reasonable time. The President would thereupon determine whether to recommend any action by the Congress.

We must assume, however, that there will be some obstinate disputes in critical situations. This possibility leads us to the view that some further steps should be made available to the President. Since such steps inevitably involve a greater degree of compulsion than any suggested thus far, they should be undertaken only if the President is convinced that there is no alternative in the public interest, remembering that there is a strong public interest in having management and labor work out their own differences.

None of the foregoing moves by the President would be mandatory. He would have discretion to take none of the steps, or if he has taken one, there would be no requirement that he take the next. It would be a process of constant assessment and appraisal in the light of conditions and of the developments in the negotiations of the parties. There would be a strong sense of uncertainty as to whether and how he would act throughout.

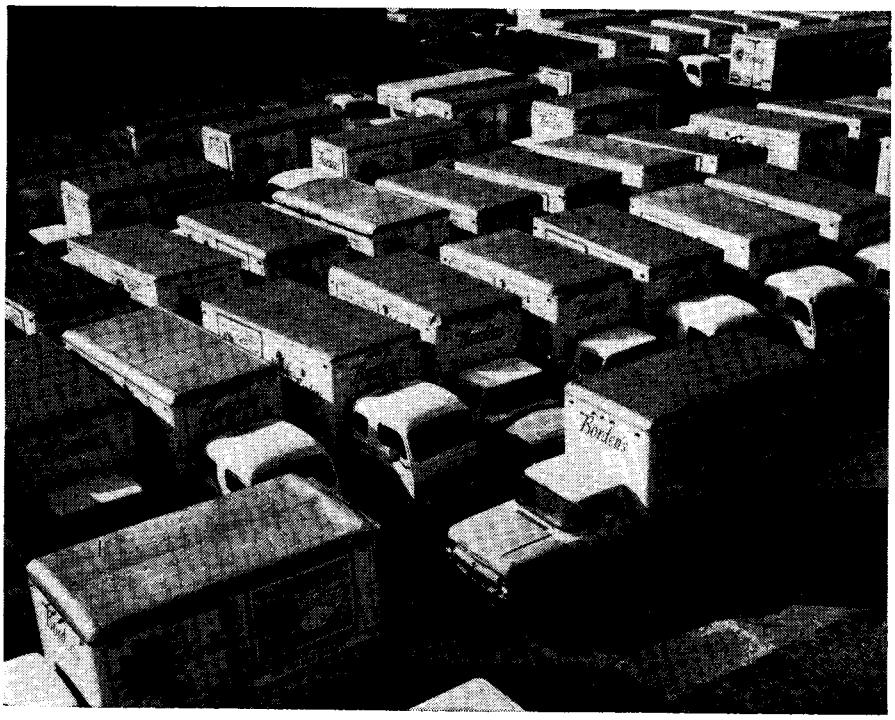
It should be noted that present procedure requires a vote among the strikers on the employer's last offer before the Taft-Hartley injunction is dissolved. This vote seldom, if ever, serves a constructive purpose. Votes that have been held run overwhelmingly against the employer's last offer. This is to be expected since union members will almost always back their leaders in a play of bargaining strategy such as this. We therefore recommend that the vote procedure requirement be eliminated.

We believe the emergency procedure recommended here can be applied to railroads and airlines as well as to many other industries. There are situations, however, in which emergencies can arise in a manner not suitable for handling through the procedures outlined above. Indeed, it is important to break away in our thinking from the stereotype of an "emergency dispute" as necessarily involving large numbers of workers on strike for a long period of time.

A recent example of what may more nearly typify emergencies in the future was provided by the accumulated impact of many strikes of short duration on missile sites, along with the frequently high amounts agreed on to settle or avoid these strikes. In this case, the President, acting through his Secretary of Labor, enlisted support and a no-strike pledge from union and company representatives, who joined a public group on a special board for referral and review of disputes. This procedure, in turn, was made workable by active participation of mediators from the federal service. This action, successful at least to some degree, illustrates the diversity of the emergency problem, the flexibility in approach that is called for, and the fund of power available to the President without any need for further legislation. It illustrates as well the kind of cooperative action by private parties and the Mediation Service which we have already recommended, but on a wider and more systematic basis.

—*Wide World*

Strikes and strikers—Above, pickets of the National Maritime Union on strike last spring; below, a parking lot crowded with idle delivery trucks during recent New York milk strike by Teamsters.



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THE QUESTION OF INFLATION

SERIOUS concern has been expressed by economists and public officials in recent years over the economic effects of wage settlements reached in collective bargaining. This concern is aroused by two main aspects of negotiated wage settlements: their impact on the general level of wages and prices, and their impact on the structure of relative wages and employment.

Discussion of these problems today must recognize their clear relationship to new and emerging developments in United States foreign policy and in the ability of other countries to produce a wide array of goods and services at low cost. The value of United States exports still exceeds by a considerable margin the value of imports, though the force of competition from other countries in world markets is growing. In addition, vital United States policies involving military expenditures abroad, economic aid to other nations, and the export of private capital are closely related to maintenance of a favorable balance of trade, since an unfavorable balance of payments cannot exist over a long period. This interlocking of domestic and foreign affairs may introduce an important new dimension into many collective bargaining relationships.

Since the end of the Korean conflict, the Consumer Price Index has risen by an average of 1.5 per cent per year, and other broad price indexes have risen by similar amounts. The price increases were concentrated, however, in the years 1956-58; the Consumer Price Index has risen at a moderate rate in the years since 1958. Especially since 1957, there have been ample supplies of labor in most major labor markets and no important shortages of plant capacity. Indeed, there is small comfort in the recent relative stability of prices, since this has been accompanied by a level of unemployment that is clearly too high.

Many observers believe that the upward creep was caused by wage pressures generated through collective bargaining, and they have called it "cost-push" or "wage-push" inflation.

The possibility that collective bargaining has contributed to creeping inflation deserves careful consideration. At the same time, it is not the only possible cause of the observed movement of the price indexes. Some of the upward creep in prices is undoubtedly the result of biases in the price indexes resulting, for example, from inadequate allowance for quality improvement in the products and services priced. These biases are to some extent inevitable and this fact leads us to urge that economic policy not be geared too closely to small changes in these indexes.

Some of the rise could be the result of increases in the extent of business monopoly in product markets, more vigorous exploitation of old monopoly positions, or rigid adherence by management to fixed wage-price relationships. Some could be ascribed to the downward inflexibility of some prices in markets where demand was weak, with consequent failure to offset increases in price for products where demand was increasing. Some of it could result from the bidding up of salaries of managerial, technical, and scientific personnel not covered by collective bargaining, for the general ease of labor markets in recent years has not meant that there were no special categories of labor for which there was excess demand at prevailing levels of compensation.

THE second source of concern aroused by collective wage settlements is that they may have raised wages in some unionized industries to levels that will adversely affect the growth or health of the unionized sectors of these industries. The result may be layoffs, with all the problems and personal hardship that these entail. It may also be failure on the part of some industries to absorb as many as would be desirable of the large number of young people now entering the labor force.

Some of the industries covered by collective bargaining have indeed experienced sharply declining employment of production workers. Much of this, of course, arises from sources beyond the control of wage bargainers, such as technological discovery, the improvement of productive efficiency abroad, and shifts in the pattern of consumer demand. Nevertheless, high wage settlements have contributed to the decline of employment in some sectors of the economy by forcing product prices up to levels that consumers were unwilling to pay, by encouraging the replacement of domestic production by imports, and by hastening the pace of labor-saving innovation. These developments may bring a shift in emphasis, with less attention paid in collective bargaining to "equitable" settlements defined in terms of traditional wage comparisons, and more to wage settlements that are suited to the special problems of firms and workers in particular industries or labor markets.

The growing concern over the effects of wage bargaining, particularly its effects on the price level, has led to a large number of proposals for new national wage policies. Although it is not possible here to mention all of these, the broad outlines of the most frequently proposed solutions can be sketched. The most common proposal has been to limit increase in money wages and fringe benefits to the historical rate of increase of output per man-hour, a policy that would permit stability of the general price level. In most instances, proposals of this kind have relied on the voluntary wage restraint of the parties to bargaining.

Some have gone further and suggested the establishment of machinery to regulate or supervise the setting of wages and prices in major industries. For example, the Reuss bill, introduced in the House of Representatives in 1958 and considered at some length by the Committee on Government Operations, would have directed the Council of Economic Advisors to study proposed wage and price increases and to report to the President increases found to have an adverse effect. The President would thus be enabled to make specific requests for wage or price restraint to the parties directly involved. Still another proposal, put forth by independent experts in a Report to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, advocates a specific government policy.

We oppose such national wage policies as outlined above for the following reasons:

1) The proposal to keep the price level stable and to keep wage increases in line with changes in output per man-hour logically implies acceptance of the proposition that the wage earner's present share of national income is correct and should not change. When this implication is made explicit, we do not believe it will command the support of

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the parties or of the public. Although we have no special reason for feeling that the wage earner's share of income is either too high or too low at this time, we cannot subscribe to the proposition that the present share will necessarily continue to be appropriate under unforeseen future conditions.

2) A uniform wage policy is incompatible with diversity in movement of wage rates as between firms, industries, and areas. Such diversity is essential to the operation of a free economy since differences in wage rates, reflecting shifting market forces, are a powerful influence directing the flow of labor to uses considered most productive by society. Thus, the productivity wage formula does not provide an appropriate criterion for influencing wages in particular industries and occupations. Indeed, when public officials advance this standard, they may do no more than convert the hoped-for average into the minimum acceptable settlement.

3) We do not believe that general appeals for voluntary restraint, from whatever source, will have any lasting effect on the course of wage negotiations. The primary duty of negotiators is to represent the interests of union members and owners. Where the full use of bargaining power by either side would conflict with the national interest as defined by the President and his advisers, two fundamentally different approaches are possible. One is to urge the negotiators to sacrifice the interests of their principals to the national interest—the policy of restraint. The other is to seek ways to reduce or balance excessive power in the hands of bargainers. We believe that the second is in the long run both more effective and more consistent with the principles of a free society.

There may be circumstances where the first alternative—the policy of restraint—can have the desirable effect of checking the upward movement of price indexes. It is important, however, that such a course itself be used with caution and with full realization of its implications. There will be a tendency to use this policy in cases involving collective bargaining situations that are large and highly visible, since these make dramatic targets. It may well be true, however, that the more "unrestrained" settlements are made in local bargaining by strategic groups in such industries as construction and transportation. It is difficult to reach these groups with the policy of restraint.

4) We are opposed to the establishment of permanent governmental machinery to regulate or review the wage determinations made through collective bargaining, although we recognize that some such machinery may be required under conditions of national emergency. In other circumstances, however, we question whether the discusions made by such a regulatory body would promote the national welfare more consistently than the decisions made at the bargaining table.

Nevertheless, the parties to bargaining do have an interest in considering a broad range of economic consequences from their actions. At times, for example, they may ask whether wage increases during a recession could by raising costs retard the rate at which their unemployed members are re-employed. They can take into account the possibility that wage increases in an industry that is losing markets to foreign competitors can accelerate this loss of markets. They can ask whether in an industry where most workers are paid incentive wages, and thus share directly in some productivity gains, it is appropriate to copy the annual base-wage increments of an industry that pays time rates, in which changes in base wages are the only channel through which workers share in productivity gains.

WE believe that such considerations, along with other problems and other views, should be brought forcefully and periodically to the attention of labor and management. We therefore urge that the President's Council of Economic Advisers develop each year in connection with the Economic Report a statement about the economic consequences of collective bargaining, past and prospective. This statement and the commentary on it developed in Hearings on the Report may be made the agenda of an annual Labor-Management Conference on the Economic Report called by the President.

The objective of this conference should be to share information among leaders of government, labor, and management, and to develop a deeper understanding of economic processes, especially as these are related to union and company policies in collective bargaining.

Let us make clear our belief, however, that heavy responsibility for maintaining a reasonably stable price level rests with government, especially on its actions in fields other than union-employer relations. Fiscal and monetary policies are the principal means for keeping the goal of reasonable stability in the price level at least within reach. And government policies that affect particular prices or product markets directly, such as import quotas, agricultural price supports, or subsidy programs, should be reviewed with an eye to their contribution to inflationary pressures. The problem of inflation must be taken into account in the formulation of government policies in many areas if the actions of private parties are to result in a stable price level.

"In my opinion, a yes-man is so much dead wood in an organization. Right, Weatherfield?"

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1. Profits and Problems

By RALPH FLANDERS, *former U.S. Senator from Vermont.*

I QUESTION whether there are no limits to economic policy in solving the major problems that face us, and whether we may not be getting into the area of morals. I suggest that economic policy may be fundamentally limited in its effects.

I find the Report on Labor Policy well prepared, full of interest, and giving plain evidence of much devoted work. Yet it is disappointing in that it refuses to face the major problem in the relations among labor, management, and the public. That problem is the inflationary effect of present-day labor-management agreements.

The written report begins by washing its hands in public. Early in the text we read:

"It is a serious mistake to look to employer-employee relationships as the arena in which to solve problems of a more general nature, important though that arena may be. Here again, the connections between policies affecting collective bargaining and those addressed to other aspects of the economic life need emphasis."

Toward the end of the report the relations between bargaining and inflation are admitted, but gracefuly sidestepped:

"The issues of inflation and productivity have much in common. They illustrate strongly the close interrelationships that exist between the public interest and private responsibilities in collective bargaining. They closely involve aspects of economic behavior and economic policy outside the field of collective bargaining, strictly defined, and discussion of them discloses the relationships among these areas."

Voluntary policy is discounted as impractical when the report says:

"We do not believe that general appeals for voluntary restraint, from whatever source, will have any lasting effect on the course of wage negotiations. The primary duty of negotiators is to represent the interests of union members and owners."

To hell with the public! That last isn't in the document, of course; it's just my opinion of the implication.

Finally the report offers governmental policies in the fiscal and monetary fields as a remedy:

"Let us make clear our belief, however, that heavy responsibility for maintaining a reasonably stable price level rests on government, especially on its actions in fields other than union-employer relations. Fiscal and monetary policies are the principal means for keeping the goal of reasonable stability in the price level at least within reach."

I am only an amateur economist, yet I dare to raise the question whether a strong wage-profit-price inflation can be controlled by such means except through an economic cataclysm involving widespread unemployment.

I am exceedingly grateful to my long-time friend William Y. Elliott for raising the fundamental question in his "Memorandum of Dissent" (see page 34), where he says:

"On the other hand, the linkage of wage agreements enforced by the bargaining power of large unions may, in effect, have a considerable impact on the mobility of industry within our system in ways that we are totally unable to control *outside* our system, abroad. Competitive adjustments to foreign commerce are also involved. As an instance, ought we not to be seriously concerned about the export of large amounts of American capacity and so-called know-how to set up what amount to competitive industries outside this country, motivated at least in part and in many cases in order to escape unfavorable labor costs?"

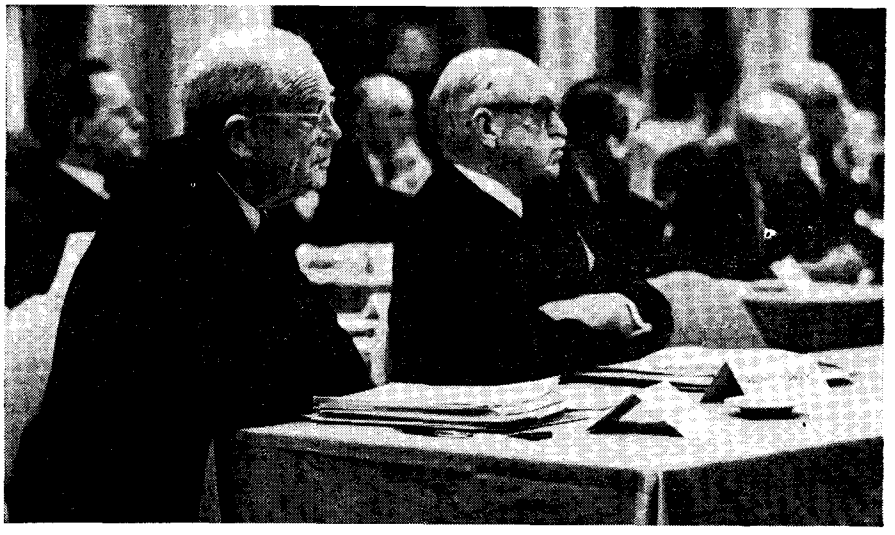
This brings us smack up against the major problem of our time—the necessity for strengthening the economic and political ties that bind us to our allies, and finding means for doing this which will avoid disaster.

World trade is desirable—it is necessary. So is peace. So is disarmament. The disaster comes in each case in moving directly toward the objective without insight and forethought.

The threat to our economy is not to business profits. The large companies can increase profits by exporting capital, technique, and equipment to areas of lower labor cost. They are doing this already to the tune of billions of dollars. The next step is to import the product made abroad into our own domestic market. This will compound the profits.

Make no mistake, the issue is not one of a selfish greed for profits; it is one of employment for our fellow citizens. The remedies offered by powerful proponents are superficial and insufficient. Should affected industries be helped into new lines of products? What lines? Should workers be retrained? For what?

This is one of the two or three major problems which face America. I do not know the answers. Is it in the old spirit of the CED to think that if we don't look at the horrible *it*, *it* will go away?



Study Group Report—Allan Sproul, left, former president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and former U.S. Senator Ralph Flanders listen to report of the Labor Study Group at CED session in New York.

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2. Facts and Fallacies

By ALLAN SPROUL, *former president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.*

THE STUDY GROUP'S treatment of collective bargaining and inflation, and its conclusion that "the possibility that collective bargaining has contributed to current creeping inflation deserves careful consideration," seems to me to be an essay in understatement. The report further confuses the issue by adding a generous but unsupported catalogue of other nonmonetary influences that might explain the upward creep of prices in our economy, even short of high-level production and employment.

I had thought that there was general agreement among objective observers that we do have cost-price inflation in our economy, and that it is largely due to increases in wages and benefits, which are much the larger part of unit costs, exceeding increases in productivity.

I had also thought that this upward push appears most clearly when strong unions are dealing with employers who have enough market power to pass on the increased costs to their customers. The effect of these actions has spread out through the economy. The report throws some doubt on this multiplier effect, but it doesn't satisfy me.

I also thought I detected less emphasis then seems desirable on the point that the over-all effort in combatting cost-push inflation ought to be on dividing the gains of progress between workers, employers, and the consuming public. The consuming public seemed to be at the second table.

I agree that the main obstacle to constructive action in this complex area has been what the report suggested—the fact that labor and management each sees the other as the aggressor. Charges not susceptible of exact proof are made by business that labor has demanded and received wage and benefit increases in excess of increases in productivity or the cost of living, and charges are made by labor that business can absorb increased labor costs without increasing prices. It has become sort of a chicken-and-egg argument.

I also agree with the suggestion that wage increases geared to statistical increases in productivity, either on an industry-by-industry basis or throughout industry, would result either in untenable changes in the structure of relative wages or would require some downward flexibility in some prices, which we don't seem to have.

In these circumstances I would like to see more emphasis on fact finding. We should have some better way than we now have for determining the available facts in major labor-management disagreements, rather than leaving it to labor and management to slug it out over the table, near a contract deadline, on the basis of suspected statistics.

I question whether even the Council of Economic Advisors, which has the whole economy to look over, is the body to do this job.

So I pose the question: Why shouldn't we have a Presidentially appointed standing body, made up of members with competence in the general field (with a minority of special interest representation) and with its own staff, which might be able to determine the facts of the case insofar as they are determinable and to induce a voluntary wage-price bargaining behavior that would be less inflationary than what we now have? At least, this should eliminate some of the sterile statistical discussion of alleged facts in these matters, which occupies so much attention under present practice.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

YEAR	ELECTIONS (Per cent won by)			VALID VOTES CAST (Per cent for)		
	Affiliated AFL, CIO	Unaffil.	No Union	Affiliated AFL, CIO	Unaffil.	No Union
1938	70.8	11.2	18.0	67.8	14.4	17.8
1939	70.8	7.0	22.2	68.6	9.2	22.1
1940	66.5	10.7	22.8	69.7	12.1	18.1
1941	74.6	8.2	17.2	70.8	10.0	19.2
1942	77.0	9.3	13.7	72.0	12.0	16.1
1943	76.9	10.0	13.1	69.4	12.5	18.0
1944	71.9	12.6	15.5	60.1	17.1	22.7
1945	71.5	11.4	17.1	63.3	15.6	20.9
1946	70.9	8.7	20.4	62.8	13.0	24.2
1947	62.6	12.4	25.0	61.7	15.5	22.8
1948	53.4	19.1	27.8	56.7	20.3	23.1
1949	53.5	17.0	29.5	55.5	17.5	26.9
1950	58.7	15.8	25.5	60.9	22.3	16.9
1951	62.6	11.4	26.0	56.6	18.6	24.8
1952	66.1	6.9	27.0	61.2	14.1	24.7
1953	63.9	8.0	28.1	65.8	11.9	22.3
1954	58.0	7.6	34.4	54.8	15.2	30.0
1955	59.9	7.7	32.4	57.8	16.2	26.0
1956	58.7	6.6	34.7	55.0	9.8	35.2
1957	55.4	6.8	37.8	48.6	15.2	36.3
1958	49.1	11.6	39.3	49.1	11.3	39.6
1959	42.4	20.4	37.2	46.0	18.3	35.8
1960	37.6	21.0	41.4	42.0	22.1	35.9

SOURCE: *Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board*, 1938 to 1959.

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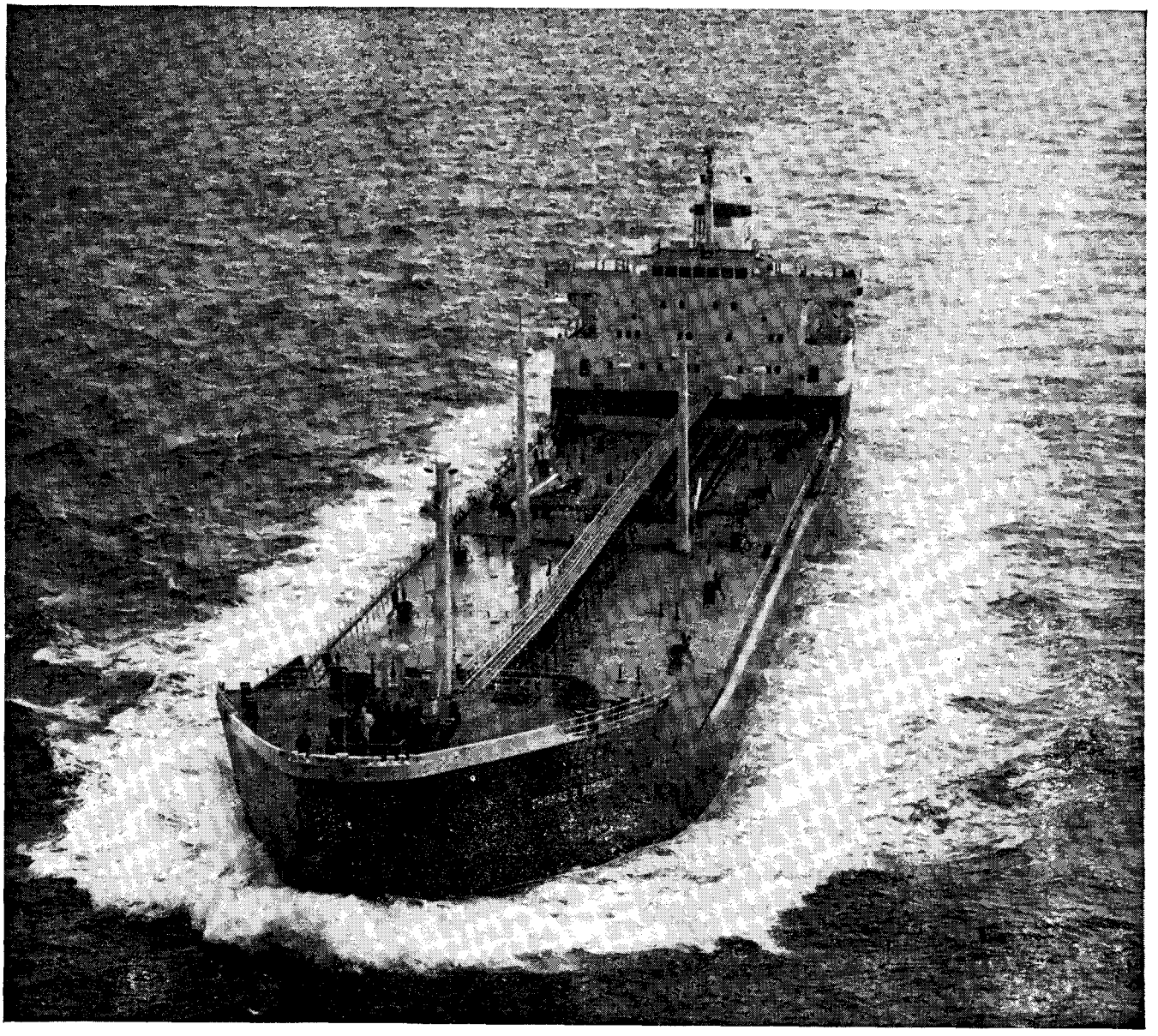

Where 'Backseat Driving' Pays Off

On land, backseat driving is scorned, usually produces only trouble. At sea, however, driving from the "backseat" is proving to be a profitable method of operation, producing *more efficient water transportation of petroleum.*

Sinclair Refining Company currently operates two unique "bridge-aft" ships for crude oil movement. The ships' design eliminates the traditional midship superstructure. This has resulted in construction and maintenance savings and added cargo-carrying capacity. Operating experience has shown that these ships are easier to navigate and provide even greater crew safety than do conventional tankers.

Satisfactory performance by these ships has led Sinclair to order two larger and faster "bridge-aft" tankers, each with approximately double the carrying capacity of the existing ships.

Economical transportation is essential to an integrated organization dealing in a bulk commodity like petroleum, and the improved *tankers which provide this transportation contribute to the profitable growth of the organization.*

SNAME—Sinclair salutes the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, which since 1893 has contributed importantly to America's maritime progress. Through its 7,000 members, the SNAME promotes the art and science of ship building and engineering, thereby helping to maintain the strength of the naval forces guarding our freedom and the merchant ships carrying our trade.

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THE USE AND ABUSE OF POWER

POWERFUL men in powerful organizations are widely feared. As a result, democratic societies try to avoid the accumulation of great power and to distribute power widely, thus creating checks and balances. We have noted that unions are justified partly because they check the power of employers and of the state; and we also advocate a pluralistic system, in which power is distributed throughout the society.

The emergence of large unions, some containing half a million members or more and including most production workers in a whole industry, and of collective bargaining systems that operate on an industry-wide basis, has raised the specter of "too great power" in the minds of many citizens. Similarly, the existence of union groups which, though relatively small, possess great strategic power arising from essential skills or from their position in the structure of the market has long been a source of concern. This specter of power is given a grim reality when whole industries are closed as a result of a labor dispute or when unjustifiable practices come to light.

The growth of unions in the United States and the structure of bargaining arrangements are closely related to the development and structure of markets for the products on which union members work. As national markets emerged, so did the pressures on union leaders to extend the scope of their organization. And today, the degree of local control in bargaining varies sharply from one union to the next, with an underlying explanation being variation in the scope of product markets. It should be noted that most units are small, though half the workers covered by collective bargaining contracts are in units of 3,000 or more people. Roughly 40 per cent of the workers covered are in multi-employer units, though only a handful of these operate on a national scale.

This alignment of bargaining units and market structure is to be expected in the case of a labor movement oriented primarily to economic rather than political means of securing gains for members. Indeed, unions that have been unable to organize most of the workers in a given product market have also been largely unable to have much effect on wages and working conditions in their industry. The reason is that product competition from nonunion employers whose wages and working conditions are below the union scale means that business can be taken from the unionized employer. Naturally, wage differentials can and do exist between firms in the same industry, their size depending upon the degree of competition, the differing levels of skill and efficiency in the work force, and the relative importance of labor costs to total costs. In general, however, the wider the wage differential between the union and nonunion firm, the greater the pressure placed upon the union either to retreat from its standards or to organize the unorganized. Thus, even though the unionized employer may agree that the wages and conditions wanted by the union are justified, he can and does reasonably say, "I can meet these conditions only if my competitors do likewise." Effective unionism, then, is likely to be market-wide or nearly so in scope.

This flow of pressures has led in many situations to market-wide bargaining. It should be noted that this is more often on a local or regional basis than on a national scale, though in a few industries national bargaining has emerged.

THE strongest pressures for market-wide bargaining today probably come from employers, though unions, too, gain some protection for their organization from this arrangement. Employer associations for bargaining are usually formed for the same reasons that unions are formed. When many employers face a strong union, they are open to a union strategy of "whip-sawing," in which the union plays one employer against the other as it divides and conquers. Organization of employers is thus a way of checking union power.

We support employer efforts to strengthen their bargaining associations, insofar as the associations confine their attention to collective bargaining. At the same time, we recognize the difficulties facing employer associations. Internal problems can be great since there is often considerable diversity of interest, based, for example, on product line or on relative profitablility. The small and struggling employer may have a particularly difficult time making his views known and his position reflected in settlements.

Nevertheless, we urge employers to strengthen their organizations and draw their various national and regional organizations together for the exchange of information and ideas about the conduct of effective bargaining, the study of ways to improve the cohesiveness of employer groups in a given industry or larbor market, and the development of points of view on public and private policy in the field of union-management relations. There is now no adequate forum for the exchange, consideration, and expression of the views on national issues of men from management experienced in labor relations.

Public policy should be changed to strengthen the position of employer associations and to clarify the legal status of certain employer bargaining tactics. Recent court decisions suggest that employers may have the right to lock-out their employees when one member of an association is struck and where there has been a history of association bargaining.

We agree with this position but we feel that the right of employers to lock-out should be further clarified. While the lock-out should continue to be prohibited when used as a device to coerce employees in their choice of union organization, it should be permitted as an employer tactic in established bargaining situations, including situations where employers bargain with a single union and thus have a sort of community of interest even without a formal association. The lock-out is the employers' counterpart of the strike and, especially when employers face an industry-wide union, they should be permitted the use of this tactic.

Beyond these recommendations, however, we feel that the existence and possible use of great power by unions, companies, or by both in concert, bears further examination from the public's point of view. Such examination has already led to strong legislation prohibiting the use of secondary boycotts by unions. We subscribe to this position so long as the protections apply only to employers who are truly neutral in regard to a primary dispute.

We also urge that the law be changed so that unions are not permitted activities in product markets that would be proscribed if undertaken by employers. This proposed application of the antitrust concept is, of course, a limited one, and should be made part of national labor legislation

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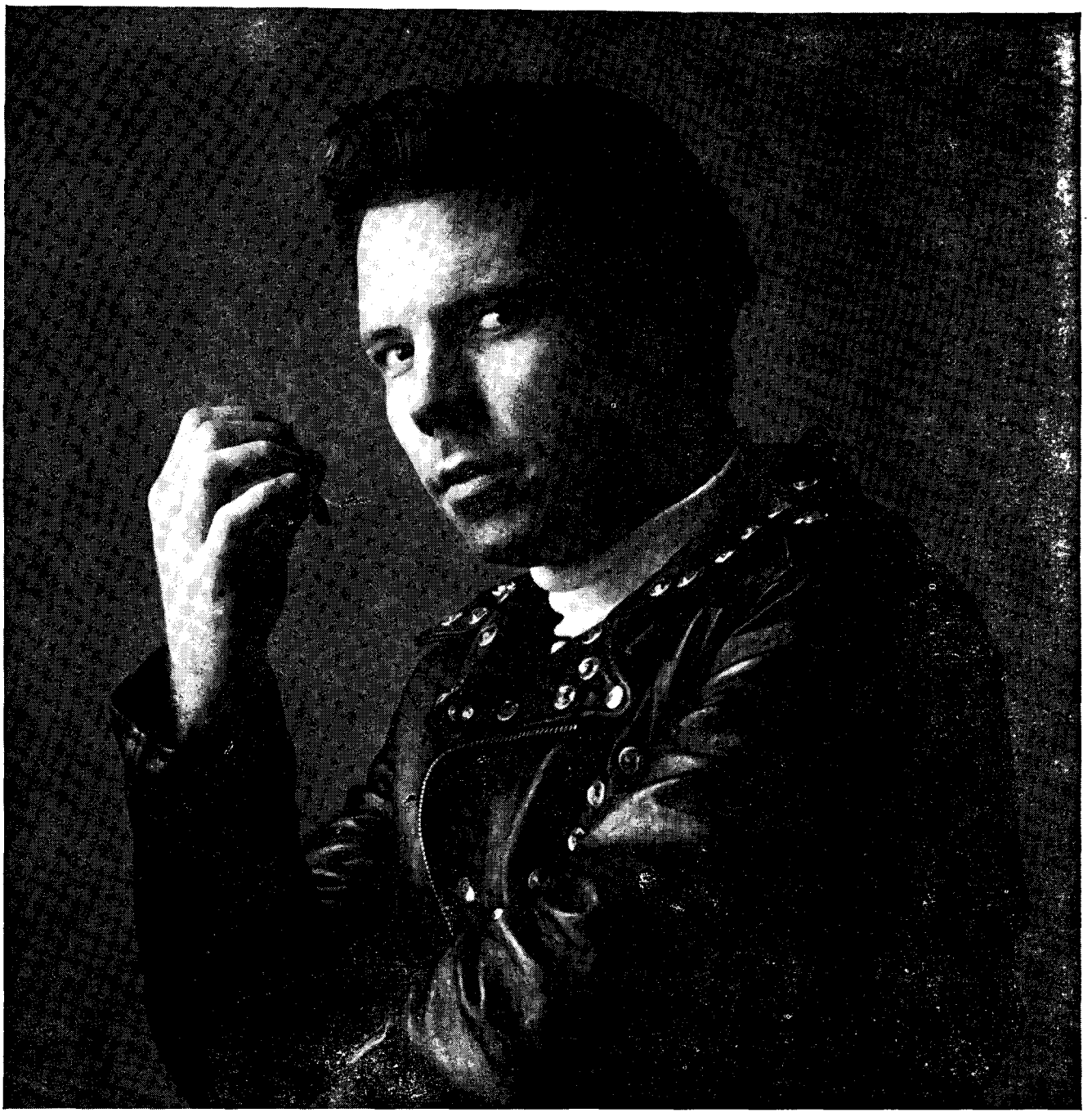

Man about town Care to meet him after dark in *your* neighborhood? His address may be unfashionable, but he travels frequently—usually in packs. When many of us fled to escape the creeping urban blight, he was left to grow up in the slum that crept in. But in escaping this product of unthinking progress did we escape our *responsibility* for him, too? In a democratic society can our commitments to one another be left to outmoded municipal statutes and overworked social workers? Perhaps we'd *all* better make him our priority business *now*. If we don't, he most certainly will make us his.

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rather than of existing law regulating business behavior. The recommendation does not interfere with union activities in labor markets, such as union efforts to establish uniform wage levels and to control the size of wage differentials. These are among the principal economic activities of market-wide unions. If they are prohibited, effective unionism is destroyed.

On the other hand, agreements that contain direct links to the product market or activities to police the price structure of an industry would be violations of law. Thus, it would be illegal under our proposal for a union to condition work by its members on maintenance by the firm of a given price list or on the purchase of supplies from a given group of employers.

We have proposed here a twofold approach to the problems posed by the existence and use of private power. One is the use of checks and balances, of encouraging organizations of employees to challenge the employer and of employer organization to deal with the power of unions. The other is the limitation of the allowable uses of power through restrictions on secondary boycotts and a limited application of the antitrust law to union activities directly in product markets. In turn, open product markets provide a check of great significance on the power of both unions and employers.

Government has important responsibilities to keep these markets open, not only by a vigorous application of antitrust policies but by its actions in such fields as international trade and the work of regulatory commissions.

1. Are Unions Too Strong?

By R. CONRAD COOPER, *Executive Vice President—Personnel Services, United States Steel Corporation.*

I WANT to applaud the courage of the members of this distinguished group for putting forth their views as they see them on issues that are bound to be controversial. However, I would be remiss in my citizenship responsibility if I were not equally frank in expressing some differing opinions on these subjects that reflect the experience I have had with them.

I am greatly troubled, more from the standpoint of what the report does not say than from the standpoint of what it does say. My concern turns on the question of labor union power. I am not one who advocates breaking up unions or destroying collective bargaining, because I believe in them implicitly. I believe in bargaining, in contrast to what I believe is the existing situation —concentrations of labor power that preclude the ability to bargain.

If we assume we have no serious labor power problem, or if we assume we have one and can't do anything about it, then we take one view with respect to this very learned report. If we conclude we have a serious labor power problem, whether we can do anything about it or not, then I think we take another view with respect to the report.

It seems to me that the study group primarily took the former view, and I happen to hold the latter view. And I think that the existence of the problem and its troublesome nature runs through the thread of the entire report. It arises in connection with the discussion of inflation and of national emergency situations, for example. So I would raise one central question, which I cannot help but wonder if the group pondered.

I believe it is a fact that no single company in this country, no single group of companies in this country, and possibly no other group of people except labor leaders, can produce a national emergency of the kind we have had in steel, for example, as well as other industries. The only people who can do so are a small handful of labor union leaders.

The report enunciates some unassailable principles which I am sure we all agree with, such as self-determination by employee groups, freedom of choice, protection against coercion by either employers or unions, preservation of individual freedom, collective bargaining as a positive force in the economy, the confinement of government policy primarily to structural regulations rather than substantive matters, leaving those matters to the parties. But I believe that the report fails to confront what I think is one of the paramount questions of our day; namely, can these principles of freedom, can collective bargaining, can free enterprise, if you will, survive the concentrations of power that are now in the hands of the labor union leaders? I don't think the report does more than make a bow toward the problem.

There are some recommendations that are improvements. There are some with which I seriously disagree. But, in the main, I think the group's recommendations run in the direction of making the best out of a bad situation, and do not really deal with the fundamental problem. The Achilles heel of the report is the "Memorandum of Dissent" by one member—a dissent which discloses that the real problem has not been treated.

2. Memorandum of Dissent

By WILLIAM Y. ELLIOTT

THE public interest and concern in national labor policy seems to me to be both broader and deeper than our report would lead readers to believe. I would urge that the indirect economic and other powers of massive unions are at least as important as public attitudes on collective bargaining and strikes.

The Study Group recommends that only labor practices which are directly linked "to the product market or activities to police the price structure of an industry" should be considered violations of antitrust laws. This is already a considerable concession from the complete exemption from equality under the law which unions currently are given by statute. It is a proposed change of legislative policy which I warmly support. On the other hand, the linkage of wage agreements enforced by the bargaining power of large unions may, in effect, have a considerable impact on the mobility of industry within our system in ways that we are totally unable to control *outside* our system, abroad. Competitive adjustments to foreign commerce are also involved. As an instance, ought we not to be seriously concerned about the export of large amounts of American capacity and so-called know-how to set up what amount to competitive industries outside this country, motivated at least in part by a desire to escape labor costs that are unfavorable?

If the price policies of big business

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Will you leave these freedoms to your children?

Men have died to leave you these 4 symbols of freedom:

A Holy Bible—symbol of your right to worship as you wish.
(First Amendment, U. S. Constitution)

A door key—your right to lock your door against illegal government force and prying.
(Fourth Amendment, U. S. Constitution)

A pencil—freedom to speak or write what you think, whether you agree with the government or not.
(First Amendment, U. S. Constitution)

And a free ballot—your right to choose the people who represent you in government—your protection against government tyranny.
(Article I, U. S. Constitution)

In half the world today, these symbols and the things they stand for have been destroyed.

And Khrushchev says it can happen here. He boasts that our grandchildren will live under socialism.

Unthinkable? Yes—but only so long as America guards its freedoms well. Against threats that come from *inside* our country, as well as from the outside.

In these critical times you would think that all of America's energies and financial resources should be concentrated on strengthening our country's defense.

But there are some people who would weaken this effort through needless government spending. For example, they want to use billions of your tax dollars to put the government *deeper* into the electric power business.

Such spending is unnecessary because the *investor-owned* electric light and power companies can supply all the additional power a growing America will need.

Each time the government moves further into business—any business—it is another step on the road to socialism. And socialism is one thing Americans do *not* mean to leave to their children—or grandchildren, despite what Khrushchev says.

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and the sheer size of businesses in controlling markets is an appropriate object of antitrust proceedings (as it is currently held to be by numerous court decisions), then the ability of market-wide unions, really national in scope, may deserve more serious study than we have drawn on here for the applicability of antitrust proceedings. Such a study would, I believe, also show some bearing on the protection of the smaller industries whose competitive position is in many cases endangered by the sweeping powers of national and "international" unions.

To me an even more serious concern is the extension of the unions' powers over a range of activities that have little or no relation to market, but a good deal of relation to other aspects of the economic power of the unions or to their great weight in fields where the effects are more political than economic. The Teamsters Union is a case in point. Witness its efforts to include under its broad tent unions like the Longshoremen's and the Mineworkers' as well as some types of farmers at one end of the spectrum, and various groups of public employees, including policemen, at the other end. Cannot an argument of public interest be made for the application of other than economic "anti-monopoly" legal powers of restraint on matters where restraint of trade and economic effects may be ancillary to larger damages through the coercive powers of unions and their achievement of political results?

I am aware that it will be argued that there is a built-in resistance to the extension of real control over all the unions that are grouped in such an irrational structure, primarily one for power. It will be argued that they break away, as elements of the Teamsters Union seem to be doing, where their functions are not primarily those of transport. But there is a powerful inducement in working toward the "one big union" concept which could have very dangerous possibilities if the leadership of the Teamsters Union set itself systematically to throw the weight of its enormous financial resources, even more than by trying to influence or manipulate the political voting strength of its amorphous following.

This is at least a subject that deserves more treatment than it seems to me to have had in this report. Admittedly, the application of antitrust laws to unions offers difficulties quite as formidable as does its application to "bigness" in business. I should urge simply that a much more thorough study of where the antitrust route is available to hold unions responsible, and how it can be effectively developed by law and sanctions, would be needed to fill out any rounded study of national labor policy.

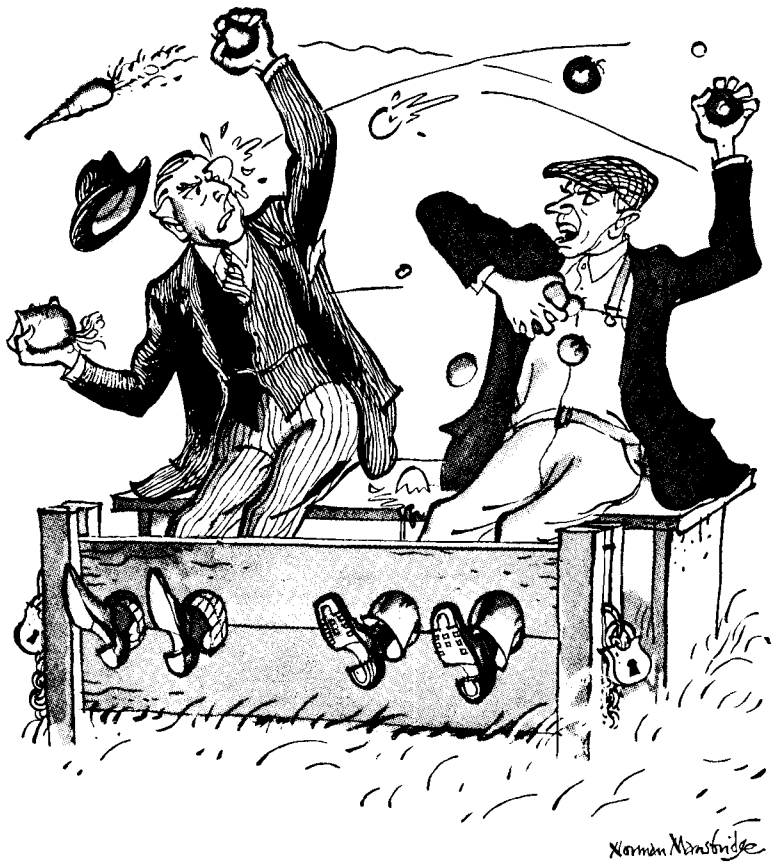
THE LIMITS OF FREEDOM

INDIVIDUAL freedom is one of our most cherished goals. It is a fundamental concept in the Constitution of the United States and in the constitutions of many other nations. It is the deepest issue dividing the social philosophies of East and West.

But completely unrestrained individual freedom is available only in a Robinson Crusoe setting. When we move from the single individual and his actions to a society of individuals interacting, we immediately introduce a measure of restraint upon unfettered personal choice and behavior. Indeed, it is only in the setting of society that the issue of individual freedom arises.

There are, however, many indisputable gains accruing from the variety of societal arrangements. The individual may find increasing freedoms from a host of limiting or damaging contingencies which, as an isolated individual, he could not overcome. Through the effective functioning of the institutions of his own design, man has made great strides in freeing himself from disease, natural disaster, and many human indignities and injustices. But the problem of reconciling the freedom of the individual with the requirements of a functioning society of individuals remains as a significant and inescapable consequence of social organization everywhere.

The problem of appropriate balance between individual rights and effective institutions is especially highlighted in the area of union-management relationships and in the operation of labor markets. We have noted that labor problems reflect the diverse interests that arise, especially in a complex industrial society, and that collective bargaining is one method of articulating and resolving differences. Union and management leaders who have responsibility for resolving these differences, both



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ©*Punch.*

"They live in a little world of their own, blissfully ignorant that reality has passed them by until one day they wake up and find themselves ruined."—Prince Philip.

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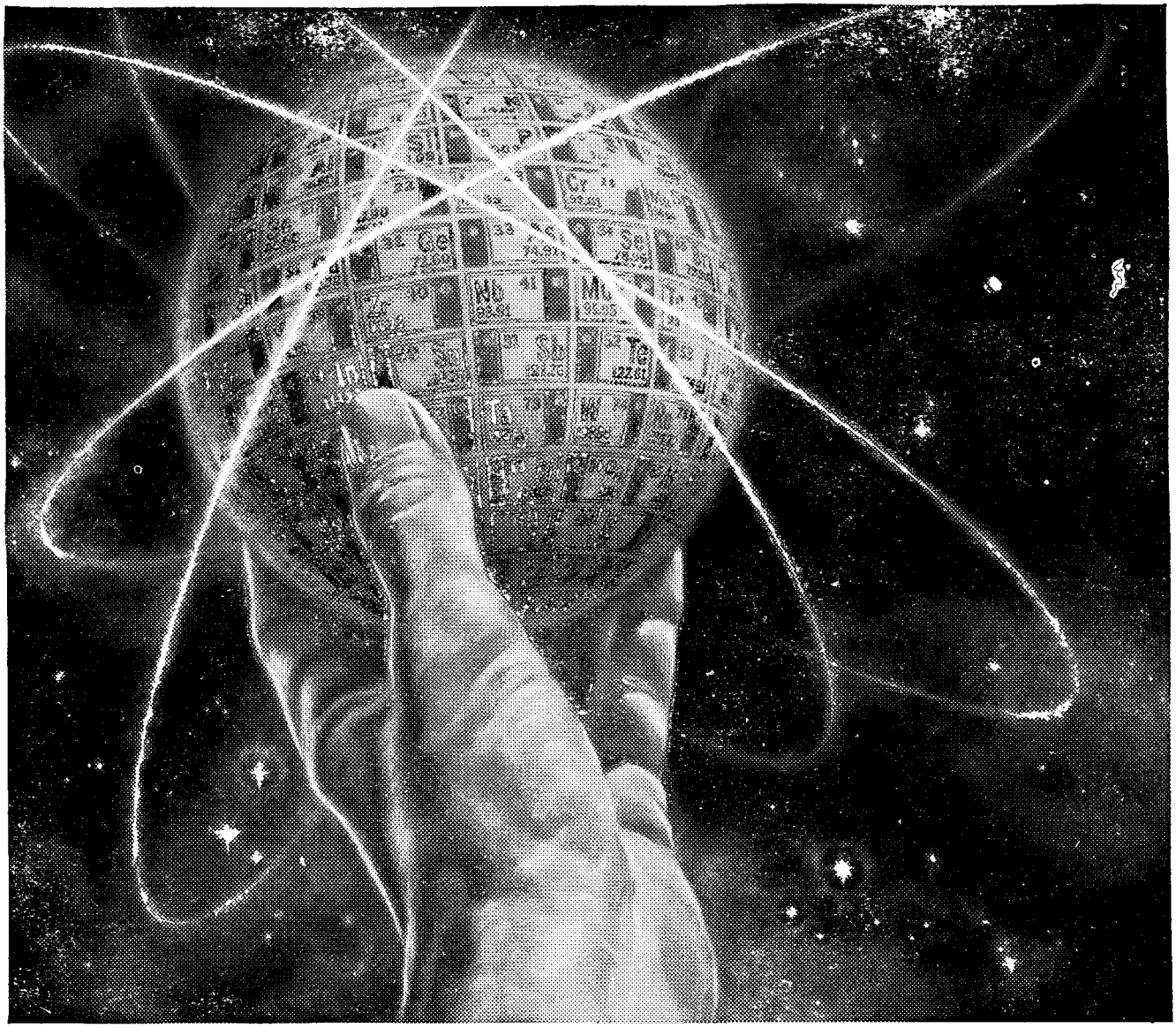

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within and between worker and management ranks, have one of the most demanding tasks to be found in our society. If they are to perform the task and if society is to reap the benefits of a task well done, then these individuals and their institutions must have a measure of authority and a capacity for decisiveness and internal discipline. Otherwise, agreements are difficult to reach and impossible to carry through effectively. At the same time, the moral justification of unionism itself and of collective bargaining is that they enhance the freedoms of the individual in the world of work. Many of the recommendations of our report serve to promote the rights of individuals.

Beyond these matters, however, the existence of large unions poses still further issues involving the control of these institutions by the members. It is our observation that most union leaders are anxious to carry out the wishes of their constituents. Indeed, since they hold essentially political offices, this appears to be the most obvious and the surest way to continue in office. Nevertheless, recent disclosures of the abuse of union office and analyses over longer periods of time have shown that public policy must play a part in assuring democratic procedures, minority rights, and financial integrity within unions.

Two recent pieces of legislation deal with the issues of democratic processes on the one hand, and fraud and corruption on the other. The most important of these, the Landrum-Griffin Act, passed in 1959, involves regulation as well as disclosure and reporting. Six of the seven titles of this act seek to "eliminate or prevent improper practices on the part of labor organizations, employers, labor relations consultants, and their officers and representatives. . . ." The provisions are designed in part to sustain integrity in union-employer financial practices and administration, in part to insure a number of basic rights for individual union members, and finally to guarantee the structural prerequisites for democratic process in internal union government. The act includes a "Bill of Rights of Members of Labor Organizations," setting forth those rights that Congress believed should be guaranteed to union members. These include the right to attend and participate in union meetings and to vote at meetings and elections, the freedom to voice views on candidates and union business, the guarantee of specified procedures in cases where dues or assessments are to be changed, and the right to notice and a fair hearing before disciplinary action is taken. Members may seek enforcement of these rights by bringing suit in federal district courts. The act also provides for reporting on a wide variety of matters by labor organizations and their officers and employees, by employers, and by labor relations consultants; it seeks the prevention of abuses in union trusteeships; and it establishes standards for union elections and other safeguards for the proper use of money and property by officers of labor organizations.

The fundamental intent of this legislation is to guarantee structural prerequisites for democratic process in internal union government and integrity in the administration of money. We support this general purpose but we have reservations about the possible operation of some of the provisions involved.

We recognize that it is still too early to judge how the regulations of Landrum-Griffin will operate and we thus make no recommendations for change at this time. Nevertheless, we call for particular attention to the impact of the provisions making union leaders subject to suits by individual members and ask for vigilance lest guarantees of individual rights be used without warrant to disrupt the effective operation of a union. The guarantees contained in the law are designed to improve and not to impede the effective functioning of trade unions and collective bargaining. The agencies and men administering these regulatory provisions can help by carrying out their tasks in a manner calculated not to interfere with the conduct of normal union business. It is important that this law not be used as a device to harass union leaders. Such a result would be doubly unfortunate, since it would play havoc with orderly relations within the union and in collective bargaining and it would tend to discourage good men from seeking union office.

Moreover, there is a major omission from the "Bill of Rights" for individual workers provided in the 1959 law. We refer to the worker's "right of entry" into a labor organization. Unions should be open to all qualified persons regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, political beliefs, or family ties. A union guilty of discrimination should not be eligible for certification as an exclusive bargaining agent. Employers have an equal responsibility to see to it that an individual is not denied equal access to job opportunities for which he may be qualified. Appeals to racial prejudice by either party in the conduct of organizing campaigns should be grounds for setting aside election results. Employers guilty of discrimination should be denied government contracts. Public and private efforts to eliminate these intolerable practices could be more effective if those states which have not already done so were to enact and enforce fair employment practice acts.

The positions taken above strongly support open unions, responsive to the will of their members. The effectiveness of open and responsive unions would be enhanced by revision of prevailing national policy that permits states to adopt restrictions, more stringent than those included in federal law, on the freedom of unions and employers to agree on a union shop. We believe that management and labor should have the right to negotiate (bargain) for a union shop. Because our national labor policy is predicated upon trade unions as the exclusive representative of all the members of the bargaining unit and because we feel that the participation of all members of the

(*Continued on page* 79)

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There is a tide... a competitive tide of industrial progress, surging throughout the world today—a tide that is bigger than any nation—even ours.

How can America, now caught in that tide, compete and progress?

Will it resort to the "let's-have-another-round" solution—another round of wage and price increases, another round of mounting costs, another round of higher taxes, of more subsidies, more catering to demands for political softness, and of more borrowing to meet our social needs?

These questions were asked by Roger M. Blough, Chairman of the Board of United States Steel, in a recent talk in which he said:

What this nation really needs more than annual rounds of wage and cost increases are a few annual rounds of cost reductions which can result in price decreases.

Competitively speaking, the recent history of annual rounds of wage increases in steel makes depressing reading. From 1952 to 1959, eight nations composing our principal steel competition abroad increased employment costs on an eight-hour basis about $2.80 a day while in the United States we increased ours nearly $12 a day, or four times as much.

And the more informed employees are beginning to see the relation between non-competitive wage rates and no job at all.

When steel produced in the United States with a $32-a-day employment cost meets steel produced abroad with a $10-a-day employment cost in the market place, employees are beginning to understand what happens.

And however much union leaders may belittle the foreign steel problem, their words will not enable the steel industry to produce the five or six million more tons of ingots we would have produced this year if the prior relationship between exports and imports still existed.

Nor will any amount of explanation bring back the thousands of jobs lost by American steelworkers who were not able to produce those five or six million tons of ingots.

It is no fun to be the highest paid, but most unemployed steelworker in the world.

The full text of this thought-provoking talk entitled "...Bigger Than Any Nation" is available on request to the Public Relations Department, United States Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

USS **United States Steel**

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CHARLES H. PERCY

Public Education, Public Service, Public Interest

THE QUALITY of American business leadership in the present decade will help determine not only the prosperity of our national economy but the texture of our culture and the survival of our society.

Both the critics and champions of American business must understand this truth in order to share in shaping the new partnership of power and purpose that is emerging in this country among business, labor, and government.

As this issue of *Saturday Review* indicates, this partnership will not be forged—under the pressures of the cold war, of the accelerated expansion of knowledge through research and technology, of competition with Communism, of sweeping socio-economic changes at home, and of new free world trade and political patterns abroad—without tension and conflict, without heat as well as light.

It is this historic flux that has convinced *Saturday Review* that the expanding responsibilities of business in our society demand that modern executives serve the public interest as an indivisible part of their private corporate interest. Out of this conviction *SR* established the annual Businessman of the Year citation. The 1962 citation goes to Charles Harting Percy, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Bell & Howell Company.

An articulate exponent of the broad social responsibilities of business as well as the resourceful, energetic head of a company that has grown dramatically in diversity, size, sales, and profits under his direction, Mr. Percy has stated his philosophy of public service and the private interest this way:

"Today, when the whole structure and values of a free society have been challenged by a totalitarian state which has minced no words in saying it will defeat us economically; that it will cut us off from the world markets, our sources of raw materials; that it will destroy our very economic base, must we ask whether the time is not now for American free enterprise to analyze the future needs of our nation and our society and establish businesses based upon the meaning and satisfaction of those needs?

"For example, in the field of education is it not the time for industry to focus its attention and to bring its vast talents and resources to determining how we may teach and train our younger generations more effectively? In most instances, we are still in the 'blackboard jungle' as far as the evolution and development of new thinking, new techniques, and new technology essential to the fulfillment of our educational responsibilities are concerned.

". . . As more and more of our people have the education, the time, and the resources to participate in making public decisions, it becomes more and more important that we develop the necessary wisdom and maturity to successfully do so. . . . One task that American business can undertake is the support of all types of responsible media that inform and enlighten and help us as a people to take a more responsible position on the burning issues of the day. . . .

"American business has a responsibility, indeed an obligation, to promote the national interest of the United States, as well as its own private interest. While we recognize that the primary tasks of a business corporation are to provide the goods and services the American people need to make a fair profit for the investors in the company, it is imperative in the face of the determined challenge from the Communist nations that the business community participate in and contribute to the leadership and education of the free world."

This statement reflects most of the philosophic touchstones that have guided Mr. Percy during his public and private career. These include:

PROFITS: Annual sales of Bell & Howell have risen from $13 million in 1949 when Mr. Percy became president to $114 million last year. Estimated sales for 1961 are about $117 million despite a difficult year for some of the divisions of the diversified company. Profits have consistently kept pace with sales, and have regularly been shared with employees.

FREE ENTERPRISE: A leader in an industry that is especially sensitive to foreign competition, Mr. Percy nevertheless has been a staunch advocate of freer trade and, although a Republican, is strongly supporting President Kennedy's drive to have the next session of Congress revise this country's traditional protectionist policies. "Do we believe in free enterprise, or don't we?" Mr. Percy asks. "To be respected we must be respectable. If we mouth free enterprise, then let's practice it, or we shall appear before the world as hypocrites." He believes that American business has the technical resources and managerial skills to outproduce and outsell foreign competitors in this market and abroad despite wage and other cost differentials. He says flatly that if Bell & Howell cannot produce better cameras and other photographic equipment more cheaply than comparable foreign competitors, then in the interests of the efficient use of personnel and resources his company had better do something else. But he is confident that with imagination and ingenuity his

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Reading from right to left may be strange to us, but most of the world once did. Eastern peoples still do. So might we, had not the early Greeks introduced a form of writing which alternated back and forth on successive lines. Called boustrophedon ("as the ox turns"), this peculiar method was the forerunner of the left-to-right system used in all Western languages today.

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company will prosper despite increasingly sharp foreign competition and will increase its total sales and share of the market in the United States and abroad: "We will do this and at the same time adjust our policy to the tariff policy that is best for the country."

NATIONAL INTEREST: "America's industry did not become great by being sheltered. It achieved greatness because of the intelligence and pioneering spirit of its people. It became great through huge expenditures for research and development, new and imaginative ideas in manufacturing and merchandising. . . . I believe that a gradual liberalization of our foreign trade policy will help to improve further the efficiency of American industry, will increase our productivity, lower our unit costs of production, increase our standard of living, and work to the ultimate benefit of the consumer. At the same time, it is in the best interest of our nation because it will strengthen our allies, weaken our enemies, and provide a greater measure of security to our country. Against the national interest, what citizen can in good conscience set his special interest?"

EDUCATION: Since his student days when he worked his way through the University of Chicago, the chairman of Bell & Howell has had a burning and creative interest in education. As a trustee of his alma mater and of the California Institute of Technology, he has worked vigorously on the problems of higher education in this country. As chairman of the Fund for Adult Education of the Ford Foundation, he helped compile its ten-year record of achievements in adult education, once the stepchild of American education, developing both programs and skilled teachers for adult learners.

When Roosevelt University in Chicago gave him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree this fall for his service to U.S. education Mr. Percy spoke out eloquently for education as the basis of a free society, for a liberal interpretation of the powers the Constitution grants the federal government to deal with new problems, and for a conservative respect for the lessons and institutions we inherit from the past. Mr. Percy is a champion of federal aid to education, pointing out that the federal government in fact has been aiding public education in this country since the founding of the republic.

With his interest in improving the teaching facilities and techniques of public education in this country, Mr. Percy is planning to extend Bell & Howell's leadership in the audio-visual education equipment field into the actual programming and content of education itself. Text films, teaching machines with programmed texts, etc., will be prepared for entry into the $300 million-a-year textbook field among public schools and also for the vast, growing market of educational materials required for industry, government, and military training programs and for the self-improvement and leisure-time market among consumers stirred to a new thirst for knowledge by adult education programs.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION: An outstanding series of "serious" television programs on subjects of major contemporary, and often controversial, interest has been sponsored on the networks in prime time by Bell & Howell on the initiative of Mr. Percy and his company's president, Peter Peterson. During the past two to three years they have invested virtually all of their advertising budget in programs on such subjects as integration, the missile lag, racial discrimination, birth control, union featherbedding, and Communism in Latin America. Many of these topics are highly controversial and the company was warned of boycotts if it proceeded. Actually, viewer mail proved to be 40-to-1 favorable, a fact that not only stimulated Bell & Howell sales, but deeply gratified Mr. Percy because of his conviction that business leadership required him to tackle the task of using television for public enlightenment, not merely for the "siren song of escape entertainment," at a moment when the American people were confronted with such grave problems and decisions.

PUBLIC SERVICE: What was generally regarded as the most progressive and carefully reasoned platform ever presented by the Republican Party for a Presidential campaign was drafted last year by the national convention's Platform Committee, headed by Mr. Percy, the first active businessman to be chairman of such a committee. He had earlier been chairman of the Republican Committee on Program and Progress, set up at the request of President Eisenhower. This group of public officials, businessmen, scholars, and communicators was asked to take a "long and penetrating look at the future," to suggest what policies and decisions would best guarantee a free and prosperous America in the year 1976, the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Published as a book, the findings of the Committee are an impressive blueprint for specific and progressive action.

Besides participating in the Rockefeller brothers' special studies of national security problems and foreign economic policy, Mr. Percy has also worked quietly through the University of Chicago to bring government, business, labor, and educational leaders together in small, intensive seminars on various problems of our society, our culture, and our national policies.

"We live in a time that is going to test our national character. We must do what is right. The question is: do we have the character? A great people solves its problems by doing what is right, not what is expedient. I think we are capable of making the right decisions, but I wonder whether we can make them as fast as the times demand.

"Management and labor must practice restraint in their dealings with each other and with the national interest. One of the luxuries we cannot afford is prejudice. One prejudice that I regard as harmful is the quick tendency of businessmen to regard politicians and bureaucrats with scorn. This is a cliché we can no longer tolerate. Bureaucrats, in my experience, are hard-working, dedicated public servants. Professional politicians have an intelligent concern for the national welfare. The abuse, criticism, and nonappreciation they endure while doing their difficult duty is deplorable. There must be more understanding of people in political life by our business leaders. Labor leaders are far ahead of us there. Government is affecting our lives in every area. We cannot get government out of business. In our democracy we must have a partnership of labor, of business, and of government.

"I believe we can successfully meet the challenge of our adversaries by demonstrating both to our own people and other peoples abroad that free men in a free society, working in collaboration with government, is the path of advancement toward the goal we all seek of a stable and prosperous world community."

Through his manifold activities in education, politics, public service, and business, in which he has sought with considerable success to harmonize the public interest with his private corporate responsibilities, Mr. Percy has consistently and effectively fulfilled the new image of the businessman-citizen in our society, an image that *SR* regards not only as that of the Businessman of the Year but of any business leader concerned with a viable future for this country.

—WILLIAM D. PATTERSON.

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Challenges and Opportunities

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following guest editorial, written particularly for this special business issue of SR, is by the Secretary of Labor.*

THERE is increasing reason for American labor and management to acknowledge and provide for the public interest in their relationship —and increasing cause for confidence that they will do so.

A fundamental characteristic of the labor-management relationship is that it responds, often more quickly than is realized, to changes in economic life. Further, public policy adjusts for its part to new circumstances that require new accommodations of the general welfare.

Saturday Review is presenting in this issue the deliberations of an independent study group assembled by the Committee for Economic Development. In Washington, over the past year, the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has been addressing itself to similar matters. From these and many other discussions, it is becoming clear that we are entering an era in which both the labor-management relationship and public policy face the kind of rapid change that in turn changes them.

The weight of change is felt on the bargaining table in increasing measure. Almost every bargaining session in recent years has reflected to some degree the increasing mechanization of industrial processes, the accelerating shift in occupational balance toward the highly skilled and "white collar" jobs, the geographic movement of industry, and, most importantly, the job security of those most closely affected by these changes.

We have seen the scope of bargaining widened since the war from proposals dealing almost exclusively with wages and hours and conditions to the establishment of hospitalization, retirement, supplemental unemployment insurance and other benefits, and beyond these to the concept of the job as property and a man's stake in his employment as similar to a property right.

Collective bargaining has, on the whole, served its participants well, and will remain the basic mechanism by which parties to an enterprise freely determine the rewards of their effort.

This democratic institution now faces challenges of a profound nature. These spring from the economic realities of the world around us, characterized by three vast forces: the new economic unity of Europe, which presents us with the need for a decision that may change the course of our history, however we make it; the developing power of the Communist economic world and the use of that power to serve political purposes; and the struggle of new nations to accumulate capital, develop their manpower, and lay the base for an active economic role in world affairs.

In the light of these forces, the labor-management relationship in America finds itself inextricably involved with the national welfare, to a degree unprecedented. For example, there is no question in my mind that American industry must automate and increase its efficiency, and workers and managers alike must undertake every reasonable effort to step up productivity. The challenge of world markets, especially the Common Market, will shake out the inefficient and the laggard. The test of collective bargaining in this area is how to provide for the best conditions in which a partnership for efficiency can exist, and at the same time provide for the sometimes profound human problems of adjustment that will arise.

Another example of the impact of national interest upon labor and management bargaining is in the wages and prices area. Our commitments for defense and aid in the world, along with resurgent economies elsewhere, have presented us with a balance-of-payments problem that requires close and calm attention. At the same time, the soundness of the dollar is a precondition for economic growth that is meaningful and not merely a reflection of inflation. In general, overall economic gains by labor and management must be paralleled by increases in productivity. Price stability, for its part, is plainly essential to the success of our policies. There is no question we can earn what we need and want in America.

The goals before us are, I think, clear:

To prevent inflation and maintain price stability;

To increase productivity so that labor, management, and the public can all rightfully share in the fruits of progress;

To remain competitive in world markets;

To exert our economy to achieve a rate of growth that will provide the means for meeting our domestic and international needs.

The attainment of these goals is clearly in the national interest. The implications for labor and management seem equally clear, especially in terms of the abandonment of restrictive policies that impair efficiency and in the exercise of statesmanship in meeting the social consequences of change and in the formulation of wage and price policies.

All of these challenges are also opportunities; change brings not only problems but promises. I am confident as I have always been in the wisdom of free men. And I believe we are beginning to move forward together in a great common effort in which private policy and public policy both serve the ultimate purpose of the survival and success of freedom.

—ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PROBLEMS AND POLITICS

CONGRATULATIONS on Theodore H. White's "Second Time Around: The Political Topography of Today's World" [*SR*, Dec. 23]. It ought to be required reading for every American citizen, especially those living abroad.

Mr. White correctly notes the tremendous contribution America has made, through Marshall Aid and other plans, to the "Surge" of material development around the globe. Is he necessarily correct, though, in saying, "The politics that flow from this surge will, however, be of other people's making"?

If the salt is not to lose its savor, nor man attempt to live by bread alone, we must develop and export our ideas much as we are developing and exporting our technologies. Furthermore, educators believe we *can* do so. The American Society for Engineering Education, for example, strongly advocates greater emphasis on humanistic-social studies. It wants engineers to be able to deal more effectively with the complex human problems, including political ones, involved in helping people help themselves.

Improving world politics, like improving the standard of living, will call for new ideas, dedication, and learning. We can't do the whole job alone. But neither should we leave politics for "other people."

LOUIS R. WARD,
Michigan College
of Mining and Technology.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

THE BRINKLEY TOUCH

IN HIS ARTICLE "The Cerebral Charm" [*SR*, Dec. 16], Robert Lewis Shayon says Brinkley errs in his "Journal" program by offering no solutions to the problems he raises. "It will be worth it," writes Mr. Shayon, "if he attempts to answer some of the real problems he raises."

But Brinkley is not a columnist; he is a reporter and in that capacity presents the picture, leaving the solution to the reader, although in his presentation he leaves no doubt of his own feelings toward the subject. As he said himself in one of his more recent appearances, "I merely ask the questions, not answer them."

No, the Brinkley touch, the subtlety is still there.

CLAIR L. CHURCHMAN.
Edmonds, Wash.

GREETINGS TO WHAT?

RE JOHN CIARDI's poem "Christmas Greetings to the American Dream" [*SR*, Dec. 23]:

This is an American dream of Christmas? Eggnog spiked, stiff nightcaps, stacked loot, elbow wearing a hole in the bar, the end of your souse, the golden pot? Sounds more like deli-ium tremens.

If this is Christmas, we're observing the wrong birthday—or was Bacchus born in the manger?

JOHN L. MORAN, Minister,
Churchland Baptist Church.
Portsmouth, Va.

JOHN CIARDI's Christmas poem was one of the most devastating satires on the way Americans celebrate Christmas that I've seen anywhere. Let's hope it helps restore a little meaning to the season.

R. W. HENDERSON.
Jacksonville, Fla.

THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH.
"Absurd! Life is complicated enough now without having to figure which sandal goes on which foot."

FOOTNOTE TO AN EXPEDITION

AS ONE OF THE thirty-eight who shared with Captain Finn Ronne the "fearful dreams" and "ugly sights" of Antarctica's Ellsworth Station, I feel compelled to comment upon Edwin Diamond's review of his book "Antarctic Command" [*SR*, Nov. 25]. The pettiness of the book noted by the reviewer is as unquestionable as was the pettiness of the angry quarrels which overran our base. However, it would be a disservice to the men under Ronne's command, to the United States IGY committee, and to the Navy to leave the criticism of the book at that point.

One of the assertions Ronne strives to document is that the almost total breakdown of discipline and morale at the base was the result of an unsatisfactory procedure of personnel selection (in which he had no hand) and an unwieldy command structure in the IGY organization. I would agree that we under his command were guilty of many mistakes, naïve idealizations of Antarctic conditions, and, indeed, occasional premeditated provocations. However, the basic source of our problems was frankly not one of those discussed by Ronne, but rather the striking failure of leadership on his own part. If anyone questions such a judgment let him read the literature connected with Ronne's earlier expedition to Stonnington Island. Although the men on the Stonnington Island expedition were hand-picked by Ronne and were completely under his authority, that expedition was in many ways even unhappier and more strife-ridden than our Ellsworth experience.

J. M. MALVILLE.
Sherman Oaks, Calif.

THE GLOOM BOOM

THIS IS A note of appreciation for the article "Boost—Don't Knock," by Joseph Wood Krutch [*SR*, Dec. 16]. It is a gem. I am annoyed by present-day pessimists. There are problems today, but there have always been throughout the history of the world. Is the threat of Communist Russia to Western civilization any greater than that of Islam between the seventh and fifteenth centuries?

CHARLES V. LAUGHLIN.
Lexington, Va.

THANK YOU FOR publishing Joseph Wood Krutch's "Boost—Don't Knock." That kind of writing is more likely to precipitate an outbreak of sanity than any number of volumes produced by Committees for the Establishment of National Goals.

MICHAEL L. STRONG.
Philadelphia, Pa.

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—*Clare E. Sipprell*

Reflections Of a Book Collector

THE LATE AMY LOVEMAN had a gift for awakening in young people her own sense of excitement about books and ideas. A keen, wide-ranging collector of books, Miss Loveman never hesitated to part with a treasured volume if she thought it would give some young person entree to the life of the mind.

Since Miss Loveman was for many years an Associate Editor of *Saturday Review*, a judge of the Book-of-the-Month Club, and a prominent member of the Women's National Book Association, all three organizations have established in her memory the Amy Loveman National Award, which will be given annually to a college senior who has collected an outstanding personal library. Beginning in 1962, the award, a gift of $1,000, will be made each spring at the commencement ceremonies of the winner's college.

Judges will include a *Saturday Review* editor, a Book-of-the-Month Club representative, a university librarian, and a well-known literary figure. Each year the judges will choose the award recipient from among the victors in local college book-collection competitions; the local winners, nominated by campus library award committees, will be asked to submit to the Loveman Award judges an annotated bibliography, and short statements on such topics as "The next ten books I hope to add to my personal library." Collections may be general or specific, but must number at least thirty-five hard-cover or paperbound volumes; they will be judged primarily on the scope, imagination, and insight displayed in the contestants' annotations. The deadline for nominations is April 30, 1962. Further information may be obtained by writing to the Amy Loveman National Award, Box 553, Times Square Post Office, New York 36, N.Y.

By JOHN T. WINTERICH

AS ONE who numbered Amy Loveman among his dearest friends, and who has devoted much of his life to collecting not only books, but book-collectors and booksellers as well, I was delighted by the news of the establishment of the annual Amy Loveman National Award for the best book collection assembled by a college student. Amy Loveman's memory is worthily honored by the choice of her name to designate this award, for no person of her generation did more to promote the owning and reading of books. She would ask for no finer emblem of immortality, and there could be no finer.

I envy any young person (or older person, for that matter) who is starting out on his career as a book collector, and I am moved inevitably to reminiscence, as these younger people will also be in due course.

The book that has been longest on my shelves is a copy of the Cambridge edition of Milton's poems. It was prepared for publication in 1877 by David

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Masson, who probably knew what Milton had for breakfast every day of his life. My copy is of the ninth printing—1896. On the inside back cover I had written place and date of acquisition and price paid: "Pot Snow St.—summer '09—.15." "Pot" was a Mr. Potter (I have no idea what his first name was) who operated a second-hand bookshop on Snow Street in Providence, Rhode Island. "Summer '09" was reprehensible; I should have set down the month and day, of course, but this was an incunabular venture, and few of us do anything right the first time.

Mr. Potter was the first seller of old books I can remember. He was small, elderly, soft-spoken, and he presided over his tiny, untidy domain from the depths of a rocking chair placed where he could take advantage of such daylight as was able to penetrate the perpetually grimy front window. I recall no word that Mr. Potter ever uttered; for all I know, he may have been full of wise saws. If he had any idiosyncracies, such as taking snuff (which in 1909 was not an idiosyncracy but a widespread indulgence shared by male and female alike), or pulling his left ear-lobe when excited, I have no recollection of them. He *must* have had some mannerism of dress or speech, some harmless eccentricity, otherwise what was he doing in an old-bookstore? For in the early days of this century the proprietor of an old-bookstore was universally typed as a "character," a fugitive from a drawing by George Cruikshank, a hangover from the Dickens era.

This assumption was not altogether accurate. In those days it was more likely that a bookseller had drifted into second-hand books as he might have drifted into second-hand anvils, but he preferred books bcause they were easier to carry. He had probably had little education; he had been working since he had left grammar school (he was lucky if he had actually graduated); he may not have become a bookseller until he had reached middle age, having devoted the interval to catch-as-catch-can jobs, and going into books in order to enjoy the modest luxury of being in business for himself.

There were exceptions even then, of course. There was in New York, for example, from the late 1890s up to his death in the early 1940s, an Austrian-born bookman named Max Harzof. He was large of frame and stout of arm, and on first coming to America he had tried to be a policeman. In that innocent time, if you wanted to join the New York force, you went direct to the police commissioner. The commissioner, in Harzof's youth, was a youngish man named Theodore Roosevelt, and he told Harzof right out that when they heard his thick Vienna brogue the kids would murder him. (Roosevelt was wrong: Harzof would have murdered the kids.)

So Harzof went into the book business. His schooling had not been extensive, but he quickly developed a shrewd knowledge of his wares and, along with it, a deep respect for them. He came to be, in my view, the ideal authority to consult if you were looking for the best edition of Plato, or Ovid, or Baron Münchhausen's "Travels."

One time, as his stature and authority grew, Harzof was called on to arbitrate a dispute between another bookseller and a woman customer. She had bought some fifteeners, books printed in the first half-century of printing, and books of that antiquity are more likely to display the ravages of bookworms than are books of later issue. The customer held that the worm-damage was severe enough to allow her to refuse to accept the books. Harzof ruled against her. She was furious.

"What do *you* know about books of this quality?" she railed. "Why, *you're* only a junk dealer!"

"Madame," replied Harzof, "I have never known a bookworm to make any distinction between a ten-cent book and a ten-thousand-dollar book."

THE old-time old-bookseller *was* often regarded as little more than a junk dealer, and sometimes the description fitted. Matters are otherwise today. In the upper echelons of the contemporary antiquarian booktrade (the term "antiquarian," a European export, has generally replaced "old," "used," and "second-hand") the dealer is often a college graduate (and may also have an honorary degree) and is acquainted with the inwards as well as the outwards of his stock; he is likely to be an authority on some author or on some particular area of belles-lettres or history. He reads for pleasure. He is a professional man as well as a businessman, and he keeps as up-to-date on developments in his profession as his physician does in his. Unlike his forerunner of a couple of generations ago, he does not operate by rule of thumb, or rely on what he assures himself is an infallible memory. He has numerous reference tools which he knows how to consult, for he is an expert in the intricacies of bibliography. He has his own professional organization: the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America.

Antiquarian Bookman's annual yearbook (there will be more to say about *AB* in a moment) divides American booksellers into specialists in hundreds of categories, including acoustics, aviation (early), boxing, the Caribbean, chess, dentistry, dogs, espionage, firearms, foxhunting, geology, golf, weightlifting, yoga, zoology. There are books on every subject under the sun. To implement that statement, I made a test run in preparing a catalogue introduction four years ago for my bookseller friend J. E. Reynolds of Van Nuys, California (a specialist in Western Americana, incidentally). I made a haphazard list of six subjects (*nothing, beeswax, umbrellas, motor boats, jazz, quoits*) and tried them out on the reference-room cards in New York Public Library, with these results (I quote with Jack Reynolds's permission):

"NOTHING (79 entries): A writer named Maurice Dreyfoos took the pseudonym of Marcus Nothing. (His *floruit* is smudged in my notes—18-something, apparently.) In 1827 one James Cook Richmond published, at Philadelphia, a work called 'Nothing, by Nobody.' As recently as 1950 the British author Henry Green wrote a novel called 'Nothing.' There are sixteen books, largely fiction, whose titles begin with 'Nothing but.'

"BEESWAX (10 entries): The most impressive-looking item is 'Beeswax: Its Properties, Testing, Production, and Applications' (Brooklyn, 1951). There is even a beeswax bibliography in a United States Government publication of 1882.

"UMBRELLAS (16 entries): Engaging titles are 'La Naissance du Parapluie' (Paris, 1938) and 'Die Fabrikation der Regen- und Sonnenschirme sowie der Fächer' (Weimar, 1843). No bibliography yet.

"MOTOR BOATS (156 entries): The subject is obviously well taken care of. I did nothing about it except to count the cards.

"JAZZ (221 entries): This was the richest field I struck. Titles that accented the universal appeal of the subject included 'Das Neue Jazzbuch' (Leipsig, 1929), 'Apologie du Jazz' (Brussels, 1945), and 'Antologia del Jazz' (Pisa, 1955).

"QUOITS (3 entries): Two of the entries are for magazine articles (Vienna, 1899, and London, 1912). The *only* book on the subject in NYPL is 'Quoits: A Game of Skill, Courage, and Endurance,' by Maurice W. Deshong (New York, 1902)."

I mentioned *Antiquarian Bookman*. Its editor and publisher, Sol. M. Malkin,

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and its associate publisher, Mary Ann O'Brian Malkin, call it "the specialist booktrade weekly," and it is precisely that, because antiquarian bookselling itself is a specialist traffic, just as book collecting is a specialist pursuit (but here anybody can be a specialist). In *AB*'s pages, in every issue, hundreds of American and foreign booksellers publish lists of special titles desired by specific customers, or of areas in which they are interested. These booksellers are not all concentrated in New York, Massachusetts, and California; they are scattered all over the map. You can establish a book business in the unused parlor of an old farmhouse and operate by mail, and many dealers do. In New Hampshire, for instance, there are antiquarian dealers in Suncook, Temple, Hanover, Keene, Walpole, Epping, Lisbon, and Concord, and I am sure that that list is not complete.

Here is a fragmentary sampling from a recent issue of *AB*, with location of shops by states (names of authors, and places and dates of publication, are omitted): "One Thousand American Fungi" (Michigan), "all books on polo" (Missouri), "anything on old photography" (Maryland), "Superman Comic Books 1 to 10" (California), "books on amateur wrestling" (Massachusetts), "Lying and Its Detection" (Delaware), "The Coinage of Ireland" (New Jersey), "all Mormon titles" (Idaho), "How to Restore China" (South Carolina), "Beekeeping for Profit and Pleasure" (Vermont), "One Thousand Sermon Outlines" (Florida), "anything by or about Charles A. Lindbergh" (North Carolina), "Grandma Wears Blue Jeans" (Rhode Island), "Geology and Mineral Resources of Northern Alaska" (Wisconsin), "manuscript cookbooks" (Connecticut), "Old Creole Families" (Louisiana), "automobile catalogues before 1940" (Illinois), "anything on Hebrew typography" (Virginia), "Manual of Bible History" (Tennessee), "U.S. Department of Agriculture Yearbooks to 1895" (Oklahoma), "Les Derniers Jours des Romanof" (Nebraska), "Prices and Equilibrium" (Texas), "Character Reading for Fun" (Arizona), "Gold Deposits of the World" (Ontario), "History of the 101st Airborne Division" (upstate New York), "Whales and Whale Foetuses" (Oregon), "early books on archery" (Iowa), "One Thousand American Fungi" (Washington—also sought in Michigan, you may remember), "Dragonflies of the British Isles" (Minnesota). These are all out-of-print titles—books that will not be carried by your home-town bookseller unless he maintains an antiquarian wing, as many do. Certainly there are new, in-print books on many of the subjects cited above. The new-bookseller and the old-bookseller are not competitors; they complement each other.

In 1962 the winner of the first Amy Loveman Award "to a college student who has collected an outstanding personal library" may well be anonymously represented on some such roster as has just been sampled. This is the first time such an award has been established on a national basis. Dr. Elmer Adler, now director of the Casa del Libro in San Juan, Puerto Rico, while a member of the Princeton faculty, offered prizes for collections formed by students in his course in the art of the book; and George Arents, whose library of books relating to tobacco is one of the crown jewels of the New York Public Library, established a fund at Syracuse University to award the Arents Medal annually "to the member of the graduating class who has assembled the most interesting collection of books." In announcing the establishment of the award, Mr. Arents had some excellent advice for the beginning collector: "At first limit your specialty to one field. For instance, should you choose to form a sporting library, confine it at first to one sport—say, tennis—and further to a certain country—say, the United States. Later you may include others, probably France where it originated, or perhaps England." (And better not leave out Australia.) Mr. Arents, note, says "*at first* limit your specialty" and so on. In actual practice, one could devote a lifetime to assembling a tennis library.

The acquisition of a specialized library is of itself an admirable training course in the use of books. The average, casual reader, the reader who reads for entertainment (an eminently worthy pursuit in which all of us, book collectors included, occasionally engage), once he has finished a book, usually cannot tell you who published it, what edition it is, when it was copyrighted and in whose name, whether the text is the original or a revision (or perhaps a re-revision), who translated it if the book first appeared in another language, how the copy he read was bound. The book collector, as distinguished from the plain reader, quickly develops an awareness of physical minutiae; he absorbs details that are always informative and often important. Take, for instance, the once tremendously popular "East Lynne," by (and how many remember her name?) Mrs. Henry Wood, first published in London in September, 1861, in an edition of 750 copies. It was in three volumes, the conventional fictional format of the period. This earliest edition is known to exist in two bindings: violet cloth, with the front cover stamped in gold, and all the edges of the sheets gilt; and red cloth, with the front cover blind-stamped, and plain edges. Why the variant? The explanation is provided in a letter which Mrs. Wood wrote to her publisher, Richard

"If you don't mind, young man, that happens to be my account."

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Bentley, two weeks before the book was published:

"I called at Mower's today and saw the binding chosen for 'East Lynne.' I like it very much but I think it would have had a more pleasing appearance to the eye had a prettier color been chosen. I saw a color there, a sort of dark mauve, a beautiful color. I inquired whether it would have been more expensive than the other; he said only by about one halfpenny per book. However, the binding chosen will look very well—and of course it is of no consequence what color a book may be bound with—the only thing is, that I think ladies, going into a circulating library, are apt to be attracted to any book when it looks pretty to the eye. You will laugh at this theory but I believe it to be a correct one.

"Mr. George Bentley told me that a half a dozen copies would be given to me. I have requested Mr. Mower to bind these with the color I like. I have also ordered a half a dozen more done like them. They, all the twelve, are to be gilt edges and some gilt on the outside. Therefore, when the dozen books go in to you gilded, you will know that they are for me."

Or take a nice piece of bibliographical and literary detective work by David A. Randall, curator of the Lilly Library at Indiana University. Sir Walter Scott was a painstaking writer who hated to make a mistake and who, when he did make one, corrected it even in the printed book. To do this required the excision of the offending leaf and the pasting in, on the small margin remaining, of the corrected leaf. Inspection will readily disclose the presence of the corrected leaf, but it will not reveal what the error was. The cancelling leaves are all of record in Greville Worthington's bibliography of the Waverley Novels; they are present in more than half of them.

Randall was aware of the existence of a letter from Scott's publisher, Archibald Constable, to the General Post Office in Edinburgh citing Constable's suspicions that "one or more" of the printers working on Scott's books were "abstracting sheets and forwarding said sheets by means of the Post Office to America." He wanted to know if it was consistent "with the rules of the Post Office to stop any such sheets in order to effect the detection" of the culprits. (The answer to that was certainly No.)

Who was the culprit on this side of the Atlantic? Randall was sure it could be none other than Philadelphia publisher Mathew Carey. It is difficult today to appreciate the tremendous vogue Scott enjoyed in America during his lifetime. Relays of horses carried his novels throughout the new nation. He was pirated wherever books were printed; Carey was simply compounding larceny with piracy. A few days, even a few hours, counted. Rival American publishers latched onto copies of Carey's piracies and rushed them into print, but as long as Carey could get advance sheets from Edinburgh he had the edge.

Randall reasoned that the sheets Carey obtained from the burglarious printers would naturally contain the errors which Scott had corrected in his Edinburgh editions—would reproduce Scott's manuscript just as he had written it. Investigation proved this to be the case. To offer a single example: In "Chronicles of the Canongate, First Series," the uncorrected Philadelphia edition reads:

"Zilia de Moncada heard the question; and it seemed as if," etc.

The (corrected) Edinburgh edition had:

"Zilia de Moncada heard the question (which, being addressed to the father, Grey had inconsiderately, uttered in French), and it seemed as if," etc.

The explanation is that, a few lines before this passage, Scott had noted that Zilia de Moncada "understands no English."

The solution of this puzzle may not have been front-page news, but at least it gave the world a glimpse of an important author at work and established his original text. And the whole enterprise was darned good fun.

Over the years, winners of the Amy Loveman National Award will undoubtedly have just such fun in the course of their own collecting activities. I remember that Amy Loveman was delighted when I showed her Dave Randall's account of his investigations into the Waverley Novels when it appeared in the *Colophon* some years ago. For Amy Loveman knew her Scott as well as she knew her Dickens, her Thackeray, her Brontës, her Cooper, her Irving, and her well-loved Jane Austen, to name only a few of the famous "set" authors whose books lined the walls of the multi-roomed apartment in which she spent her early years, as they lined the walls of hundreds of American homes of that era. There was plenty of space for sets; they were, in fact, a sort of status symbol, and what harm in that? Anyway, she read them through, volume by volume. Later, as a member of the staff of *The Saturday Review of Literature* from its first number in 1924 until her death in 1955, as head of the Reading Department of the Book-of-the-Month Club from its creation in 1926 and as a member of its Board of Judges in her final years, as a dedicated member of the Woman's National Book Association (and winner of its Constance Lindsay Skinner Award), she exercised an enduring influence on the reading habits of her time. Reading is not collecting, and collecting is not reading, but the twain meet more often than they are given credit for. Amy Loveman would be proud to know that this award was named in her honor, and every man and woman who wins it in the years ahead will hold her memory in affection and respect.

The author of the preceding article, an SR contributing editor, wrote "A Primer of Book Collecting," "Collector's Choice," and "Early American Books and Printing," among other works.

The Dormitory

By Jascha Kessler

WHAT was desire—Dido bawling from the cliffs,
her general mulling fresher conquests,
that gorgeous insipidity—has gone:
there are high heels clacking in Saskatoon;

what might be—when little stars are great suns
in a universe too large for discourse,
lucid difficulties like adult poems,
so austere a jazz—blinds in this shadow;

what is—neither convoy nor residence,
nothing remembered, nothing found—we have:
our wish, engineered climate, draftsman's walls,
and our life, single minds in double beds.

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A LEGACY FOR THE BLIND

WHAT THE printed book is to the person with sight, the recorded book can be to the blind.

Recording for the Blind, Inc. records textbooks and other educational material free of charge for blind students in college, school or adult training. Its Central Library contains about 4500 titles in some 30,000 copies—a unique collection of recorded educational books.

The purpose of this program is to enable the blind to become self-supporting and productive members of their communities.

A letter from a blind student
(Michigan State University)

"Let me thank you for all that Recording for the Blind has done for me. The service is wonderful, and the best part of it is the personal touch with which the work is handled. After my college education is finished, I shall owe a great deal to you. I hope that, as an educated citizen, I can live up to the expectations of those who have invested so much in my schooling."

During its eleven years of expansion, RFB has depended upon the contributions of many individuals and a few Foundations. But we have only a very small endowment fund, and we must now seek to strengthen our financial resources for the future. This is perhaps our greatest need.

What better cause could you serve and what more helpful gift could you make than a contribution to this service or a bequest to assure its continuance?

We have prepared a leaflet on the various types of gifts and bequests and their tax advantages. If you would like a copy, please fill out the form below and mail to us.

Recording for the Blind, Inc.
121 East 58 St., New York 22, N. Y.

Please send me your leaflet explaining how I can make a tax-deductible gift or bequest on behalf of your educational program for the blind.

NAME .....

CITY .....

ZONE ..... STATE .....

SR GOES TO THE MOVIES

Something Different

FOR MOST young American directors seeking to make a name for themselves, the route seems to lead toward realism. Our standard studio fare is so markedly escapist that, at least at first blush, nothing less would suffice. A different and far more arduous course, however, was chosen by Curtis Harrington in making his first feature film, **"Night Tide."** Frankly escapist, it escapes into that area of poetry and illusion almost totally ignored in this country—the dark murmurings of the spirit, the world of the occult and the legendary. And yet, because film is grounded in reality, "Night Tide" preserves the impression that it might be true. It is surreal without being surrealistic, fantasy without being fantastic. It walks a narrow line into perilous territory, and comes off remarkably well.

It is, therefore, less a reflection on the film than upon the timidity of American distributors to note that "Night Tide" has been waiting almost a year to find an audience. Despite the cry of the distributors that they want "something different," apparently what they really mean is something different that is also familiar—a "different" Western, or a "different" musical, a difference that simply rearranges reliable ingredients. Harrington's picture does more than that. A former experimental film maker, he relies heavily on atmosphere, suggestion, and symbol to carry his picture. And while his story itself can be outlined in the conventional manner, its real significance lies in its overtones—the lure of the sea, the attraction that the unknown holds for all of us. Its legendlike theme of the sailor and the (carnival) mermaid is merely the surface mechanism to dig down into the subconscious.

As in his earlier, more experimental work, Harrington reveals that he has the power, the knowing camera eye, to create haunting images. The sailor follows a mysterious woman through the ramshackle streets of California's mouldering Venice, and the screen twitches with shots of hurrying legs, flying scarves, sudden disappearances, and an empty chair rocking in the bright sun of a deserted piazza. In the midst of a wild dance at a beach party, the camera swings over to a close view of the mysterious woman watching, grim and motionless against the night sky. Moments later, the camera swings again—and there is nothing. The sailor searches for his girl amidst the pilings of an amusement pier, and the mounting waves threaten to engulf both the girl and the spectator.

Of course, not everything holds to this level. Dialogue passages, particularly those involving secondary characters, are often stiff and repetitive; and there is occasionally the feeling that a good scene might have been really brilliant if more time (which means more money) had been available. But "Night Tide" works against fresh, fascinating backgrounds. It has the smell of the sea, the look of a bright day at the beach—and the added advantage of David Raksin's superbly evocative music. The frightening thing is that no major American studio would dare produce a film of this kind, and no major distributor handle it.

This "formula as before" policy may be noted *in excelsis* in Allied Artists' **"The George Raft Story"**—if you feel it's really necessary. Allied has had such success with gangster pictures in recent years that this time around all the hoodlums with whom George Raft consorted in his long and undistinguished career are presented as warm and lovely people. To be sure, Al Capone (personified, as usual, by Neville Brand) is pretty menacing there for a few minutes. But you know Al—always kidding. Actually, it is the movie moguls who come off as the heavies in this odd pastiche that combines nostalgia for the Twenties with the current vogue for glamorized gangsters. Ray Danton, who dances only with the greatest of difficulty, is cast as Raft, whose main distinction was his ease on a dance floor; and Jayne Mansfield, Julie London, Barrie Chase, and Barbara Nichols are some of the (fictional) loves of his life. Needless to add, no effort has been wasted in authenticating any details.

"Odd Obsession," an oddment recently imported from Japan, is a picture that seems just too incredible to be taken seriously. (After seeing it, I learned that in Japan it isn't—they think of it as a fine comedy.) With freeze frames, organ music, and deadpan acting of the utmost intensity, it tells of a young doctor who moves in on a family, treating the oversexed husband for a heart condition, and wooing both wife and daughter simultaneously. The wife becomes so enamored of the doctor that, learning her husband has developed diplopia, she kills him by doing a slow strip-tease before his eyes. That I thought was very funny. Machiko Kyo, she of the wonderful eyebrows, plays the wife. —ARTHUR KNIGHT.

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BROADWAY POSTSCRIPT

A Colonel of Truth

OF ALL modern playwrights, Terence Rattigan is probably the most skilful at winning over conventional British audiences to plays with implications they would ordinarily find repellent. While American audiences are a different kettle of fish, in that we feel more obligated to endorse the facing of unpleasant truths about ourselves, the majority of our theatregoers are nevertheless grateful for the kind of theatrical dressing which enables them to have a predominantly pleasant evening despite some unsavory moments.

Mr. Rattigan's latest play, **"Ross,"** is another example of this formula. It tells the dramatic story of Lawrence of Arabia, an intellectual of extraordinary will power who confounded both the stuffy British Army and the Turks with superhuman desert feats in which he organized successful Arab revolts to assist the British campaign. And to add suspense to adventure, it begins by asking a mysterious question: Why did Lawrence seek the anonymity of an ordinary member of the R.A.F. after the brilliant career that saw him rise to the rank of colonel and to supreme international renown?

The adventure story is nicely told, as Lawrence throws his bravado in the face of his superior officers and pulls off the impossible by sheer will power and sagacity. His calculated use of flattery to convince an Arab chief to undertake a risky foray is obvious but sure-fire theatre. His conversation on a field telephone masterfully builds in our minds a portrait of the unseen British admiral at the other end of the line, and does it more fully than any actor could possibly do by impersonating him. And the scene in which General Allenby makes the decision to give Lawrence his assignment despite his shrieking deficiencies as a military man is superbly measured stagecraft.

The suspense story also has its theatrical moments. The apparent impertinence of Aircraftman Ross as he explains a lateness to his stern young commanding officer, to whom he reluctantly reveals that he had been dining with Lady Astor, George Bernard Shaw, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, is excellent. And Lawrence's eventual "destruction" by a sadistic and sensualistic Turkish Governor who, the play implies, exploits the schism between Lawrence's Puritanism and Lawrence's sensitive body's latent desire for masochistic homosexual experience provides a big dramatic explosion when the beaten and violated man pulls himself to his feet and screams in pain, shame, and terrible self-recognition.

In the New York production, John Mills plays Lawrence as a constantly anguished man, and seldom allows himself to relish very much the adventure story or the interplay with Allenby. Thus some scenes are less effective than they should be. On the other hand, he gives us with painful realism Lawrence the wretched human being, always aware that he is a misfit, always sure that the peace he seeks can only be temporary. Indeed, his unabated misery grates against most of Mr. Rattigan's contrivances. Mr. Mills's performance is so intense that it needs a more explicit script to go with it. However, Geoffrey Keen as the Turkish Governor and John Williams as Allenby play more comfortably at the Rattigan middle depth. And Paul Sparer gives us a roaringly amusing Arab chief.

While "Ross" is a play that falls short of being as profound or as poetic as its tragic subject matter demands, it does tell the Lawrence story with sharply constructed interchanges that can often be subtle, incisive, and entertaining. These theatrical virtues remain evident even in this somewhat too abrasive Broadway production.

There seems to be a trend toward plays that take place over a considerable period of time in a considerable number of places and with a considerable lack of conclusiveness. In this category must be listed **"Take Her, She's Mine,"** Henry and Phoebe Ephron's comedy about a California father, played with amusing exasperation by Art Carney, who gradually survives the horrors of losing his pretty young daughter to a second nursery in the form of an Eastern college for girls. Even more kaleidoscopic is **"First Love,"** Samuel Taylor's adaptation of Romain Gary's autobiographical "La Promesse de l'Aube." In the latter, the author, played by Hugh O'Brian, affectionately remembers his iron-willed and adoring mother, authoritatively portrayed by Lili Darvas. Both plays are admirably true to life and frequently entertaining. But the discerning theatregoer cannot help but be disappointed by the gradually apparent absence of very much of a play underlying the staged incidents. —HENRY HEWES.

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By Bertram D. Wolfe

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A Female Way of Winning

By Granville Hicks

EDWARD LOOMIS has published five books in four years: three novels, a novelette, and a collection of short stories. His first novel, "End of a War" (*SR*, April 19, 1958), was a calm, precisely analytical study of a soldier's moral problems. He also wrote about the war in "The Charcoal Horse" and in some of the stories in "Heroic Love." Since then he has written about a court struggle in "The Hunter Deep in Summer," and now he writes about infidelity in **"The Mothers"** (Viking, $3.75).

There is no break between his writings about the war and his other fiction. His focus is always on the causes and especially the consequences of human behavior. His method is dry and cool. He relies less than most novelists on dialogue, though his dialogue is good. As he has shown, particularly in "The Hunter Deep in Summer," he can write an evocative description, but he uses description sparingly. Most of the time he directly and simply tells the reader what a character is thinking and feeling. One of the most widely accepted rules of contemporary fiction is, "Don't tell; show." Loomis does show, of course; he shows a great deal; but he does not hesitate to tell when telling serves his purpose, as much of the time he seems to believe it does.

"The Mothers" begins as a story of three young people in a Midwestern high school just before the war, a boy and two girls. One of the girls, Verna, is glamorous, and the boy, Dean Candell, looks on her with awe. The other, Ethel, is mousy, and Dean is nice to her only because his mother insists, and not very nice at that. Although there is a bit of drama at the end, the opening section as a whole is quiet and convincing. Loomis treats his young people with sympathy while keeping a certain distance between himself and them.

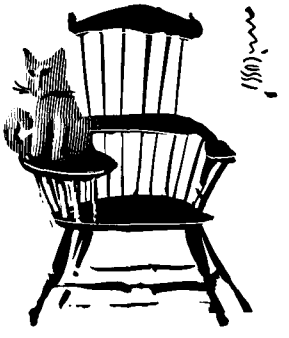
Loomis then marches the reader through a period of years, while Dean takes part in the war and enters upon academic life. He passes his thirtieth birthday: "Living from day to day, but with a lively interest in the future, he was cheerful and cool under the live-oaks, in the colonnades. He was not happy, so he thought; he did not believe in happiness, but only in a limiting of its opposite; and he did not look up."

By accident he encounters Ethel, and finds that she and Verna are neighbors and friends. Both women are well settled into domesticity, each with three children, and they take pleasure in showing Dean how happily they are situated. Yet he feels that both are restless, and this is true. Contented as they are with their husbands, devoted as they are to their children, they are afraid that they are missing something in life.

Dean has morning coffee with Ethel, who is working at the university, and he takes her to concerts and lectures. His relationship with Verna, on the other hand, is sexual almost from the first. She admits to herself at the outset that she is ready for such an adventure: "Gary, her husband—he was perfectly known; he might be anybody, she thought. We've been through everything; it's like a book you've read, and then you don't have to read it any more."

As the complexities work themselves out, Loomis steadily examines his characters. None of the three is happy. There is a growing rivalry between the two women, and Verna, who was once so easily Ethel's superior, now finds herself at a disadvantage. Dean has a bad conscience. He breaks away from Verna, but then becomes more deeply involved with Ethel. After the end of the affair with Dean, Verna, trying to prove to herself that she is still attractive to men, leaves her husband and goes away with another man, who takes her on a trip around the world. But travel proves no solution to her problem.

However, there is a solution—pregnancy. Verna is pregnant when she comes back, and happy to be so. "I like being pregnant," she tells Ethel. "It suits me." Ethel decides that she wants to have a baby, too, by her husband. "I don't want her to get ahead of me, you see," she tells Dean. "We're in a competition for what can be gotten out of life in the female way . . . Tell me, dear, how do you suppose it would be for me, sitting around the house in the morning, when I knew Verna was leaning over a bathtub, splashing a baby around?" So they have their babies, and Dean goes away.



Loomis is saying that, at least for some women, maternity is more important than sex, but he is saying a good deal more. After their romantic adventures, Verna and Ethel accept the limitations of life. So does Dean. He thinks of the two women: "They had educated him; they had enabled him to criticize his expectations—he who in youth had longed for tragedy (and often believed that he had attained it) had found himself at last in a comedy that would end uncomfortably." He marries and settles easily into academic life.

It is a sternly unsentimental view that Loomis holds of the human condition. As Dean discovers, life is more often comedy, of a grim sort, than tragedy, and the man who expects too much of life is doomed to disillusionment and boredom. This is the theme of "The Hunter Deep in Summer." The central character, once a successful lawyer, has found success tedious, and, deep in apathy, has taken refuge in a small Western town. A murder trial and a romance restore for a time his zest for life, but neither turns out well. "The end of his great affair, as of his other affairs, was that he grew a little older, so that one day in a heavy sum he might be old."

Loomis's method—the dry, analytical style of which I have spoken—is itself an expression of his view of life as well as a way of rendering it. As in "End of a War" he did not dwell on either glory or terror, so in "The Mothers" he has small concern with the ecstasies of love. He does not depreciate the pleasures of the bed, but he deals with them calmly, finding it sufficient to say that this man and this woman enjoyed one another. He does not feel obliged to try to write about the sexual act as if nobody had ever written about it before.

"The Mothers" seems to me less effective than "The Hunter Deep in Summer," which has color and drama to contrast with the prevailing drabness, but it commands my respect and strengthens my conviction that Loomis knows what he is doing. If he makes greater use of exposition than do most contemporary novelists, it is because he can achieve in this way the effect he desires. And he does achieve it.

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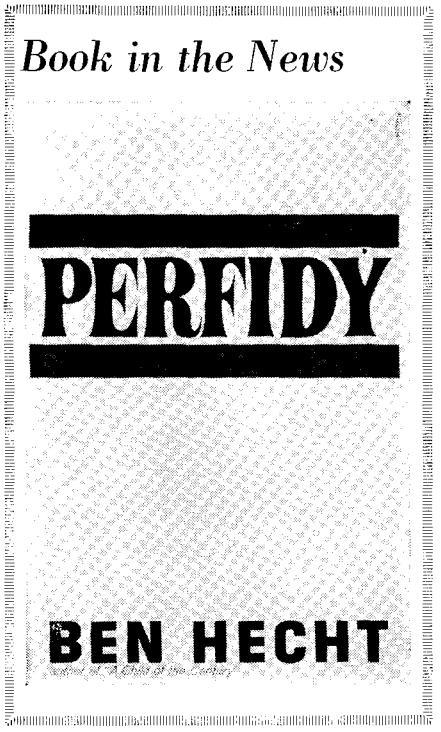
Book in the News



By John C. Campbell, *author of "Defense of the Middle East" and director of political studies for the Council on Foreign Relations.*

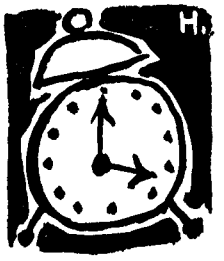
JUDGE MOSHE LANDAU, in his prefatory remarks before rendering judgment against Adolf Eichmann, posed some questions that went beyond the mere decision on one man's guilt. Could the holocaust of Jewish lives in Hitler's extermination camps, he asked, have been averted, at least in part, if the Allies had made greater efforts to save them? Did the Jews in the free countries do all in their power to rally to the rescue of their brethren and to sound the alarm for help? These questions have been troubling many Jews for some time. They have entered into the domestic politics of Israel. And now Ben Hecht brings them up in a book that has the impact of a string of exploding firecrackers.

It is not so much what he says—he answers "yes" to the first question and "no" to the second—but how he says it. For "**Perfidy**" (Messner, $6) is an angry book by an embittered man. In general he is angry at all governments, at people in authority, whom he regards as concerned with power, pomp, and politics, and not with ordinary human beings. In particular he is fed up with almost everybody who had a leading role in the destinies of the Zionist movement and of the Jews of Palestine since the Balfour Declaration. His greatest hatred is reserved for the men who directed the work of the Jewish Agency in the days of the British Mandate and then the fortunes of the independent State of Israel: Chaim Weizmann, David Ben-Gurion, Moshe Sharett, Dov Joseph, and others. Well-known names and widely esteemed, all of them.

In the epithets applied to these men again and again throughout the book the author performs a near-miracle in maintaining his indignation and contempt at a uniformly high level while varying his nouns and adjectives: this ruling clique of nabobs, these bosses with a passion for bossism, Grand Kleagles of organized Jewry, politicalized princes of Jerusalem, Golden Calves of Israel, caliphs, chieftains, cardinals, satraps, politicniks. And, withal, toadies to the Arab-fancying British, suppressors of the truth, and perfidious betrayers of the Jewish people.

The bill of particulars? One gets the impression that Mr. Hecht could go on indefinitely citing cases and, in his own way, documenting them. But his main story is of a libel case that was tried in Jerusalem in 1953. The heroes are the defendant, a spunky old man named Malchiel Greenwald, and his young lawyer, Shmuel Tamir. The villains are Rudolf Kastner, former leader of the Jewish community in Hungary during the war, and his patrons, Ben-Gurion and the rest of the "establishment" in Israel. The background is the near annihilation of Hungarian Jewry, close to one million souls, in the last year of the war when the Nazis with maniacal desperation seemed bent on "solving the Jewish problem" before their own fate was sealed.

Using the records of the trial, the author recounts the strategy and successes of Tamir, who is not just a brilliant attorney but "a sort of one-man revolution in a black gown." Tamir confronts Kastner with evidence of his crimes (though Kastner was not the accused in this case, but a witness defending his reputation against an alleged libel): his failure to do anything for the masses of Hungarian Jews marked for doom in Auschwitz, while he hobnobbed with Nazi leaders (including Eichmann) and devoted his efforts to the rescue of a handful of "prominent" Jews. The trial judge found Kastner to be a catspaw and collaborator of the Nazis and thereby implicitly condemned the government of Israel, which had espoused his cause. The point on collaboration was lost on appeal, but Tamir had stirred up so much indignation that a criminal trial of Kastner was in the offing, to the further discomfiture of the government. Then suddenly, early in 1957, Kastner was murdered by a man who until a few months before had been an undercover agent of the Israeli intelligence service. All of this is grist to Mr. Hecht's mill. He grinds it for all it is worth, and then some.



The climax of the book is the testimony of Joel Brand, a man haunted by the role in which history cast him, a self-designated voice of the Jewish conscience who for years had tried to make himself heard in Israel. And his charges were leveled not just at Kastner but directly at the high command, Mr. Hecht's nabobs and Kleagles. He has now been heard several times, most recently at the Eichmann trial; thus the account here is not quite the bombshell the author intends. But it does still raise some vital questions about the past with which, as Judge Landau recognized, citizens of Israel, and others as well, are rightly concerned.

Joel Brand was an associate of Kastner in wartime Hungary. In May 1944 Eichmann sent him out to Istanbul with a strange proposition: a Nazi offer to stop the slaughter of Hungarian Jews and send them out to freedom in a "blood for goods" exchange at the rate of one hundred Jewish lives per truck, thus one million for ten thousand trucks, which the Germans would use only on the Russian front. Brand told his story to Jewish Agency representatives and to the British authorities in the Near East. The latter put him in jail, while Eichmann proceeded methodically with his mass murders. Ben Hecht concludes, on the strength of Brand's story, that Eichmann's offer was genuine; that the Jewish leaders in Palestine did not want to help the Jews of Hungary; that they betrayed Brand to the British and remained criminally silent; and that the British sealed the fate of the Hungarian Jews by not considering the offer seriously or even allowing Brand to go back to Budapest for further negotiation.

THESE are controversial matters requiring the most careful exploration of all relevant sources, and even if all the evidence were at hand there would still be matters of doubt and speculation on the "ifs" of history, on what might have been and cannot be proved one way or the other. Could the British, at war with Hitler, possibly have accepted a proposal to supply war material to the enemy? Did not the

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Allies' only real hope of saving the remnants of Europe's Jews lie in overrunning Hitler's empire as soon as possible? Is not the claimed indifference of the Jewish leaders woefully overdrawn, as documents introduced at the Eichmann trial indicate?

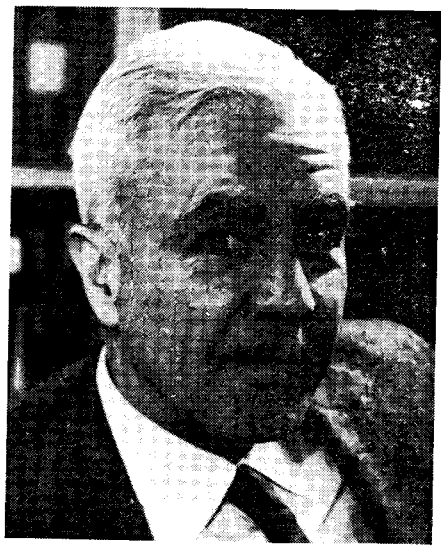
But Ben Hecht, as he himself says, is not writing as an historian, "if an historian is a man full of facts and with an objective attitude." "Facts I have," he says, "but I am not objective." He writes to express convictions, not qualifications. And because he is a talented dramatist, "Perfidy" is a good drama: the drama of Jews betrayed by other Jews, "of human hope and kindly intentions finding no ear in our time."

The author is fully entitled to the sense of outrage at the general sickness of the world, which was the reason why in 1961 he chose to fish his five-year-old, half-finished manuscript out of a drawer and publish the views on Israel he had earlier decided to leave unsaid. But the reader, for his part, is entitled to a sense of skepticism in judging the conclusions, which reflect not only Mr. Hecht's selected facts, but also attitudes which he has built up over a long period of years. Those views are evident from the background material he presents in a series of flashbacks and vignettes illustrating the Jewish struggle to evade British restrictions on immigration into Palestine and then to force the British out and establish an independent Jewish state. In every case he lionizes the extremist —in fact, terrorist—groups, the Irgun Z'vai Leumi and the Stern Gang, applauding their assassinations of British soldiers and officials and their dynamiting of the King David Hotel in 1946, while belittling the role of the Jewish Agency and the Haganah and denouncing their alleged collaboration with the British, lack of faith in the cause, deceit, betrayal — in short, perfidy. On this whole subject there are known facts which do not fit the picture drawn in the book. But it is not surprising not to find them, for the very good reason that this conflict between the moderates and the extremists in the Palestine Jewish community was, and is, deep and bitter, and anyone who espouses the cause of one side can only give a one-sided interpretation of what happened. Ben Hecht lets us know where he stands, and that is to his credit.

Finally, lest the attack on Israel's leaders be misinterpreted, this is strictly a quarrel about how the Jewish and the Zionist cause could best be furthered. There is no word of understanding for others—British or Arabs—who might be said to have had some responsibilities and rights in Palestine.

FICTION

Leveled by Life's Double Law



—*G. F. Romagnoli.*

Theodore Morrison—unity in diversity.

"The Whole Creation," by Theodore Morrison *(Viking. 405 pp. $4.95), exemplifies in its contrasting major characters the author's vision of the eternal rhythms governing the everyday. Irving H. Buchen is associate professor of English at Fairleigh Dickinson University.*

By Irving H. Buchen

IT IS refreshing to have a new novel by an author who is aware not only that people go on living after thirty, but that growing older is often more difficult and interesting than growing up.

Like his first two novels, "The Stones of the House" and "To Make a World," this new novel shows Theodore Morrison again dealing with mature individuals facing mature problems in his favorite New England city of Fullington. But, having noted these similarities, one should also emphasize that "The Whole Creation" goes beyond the previous works in complexity of characterization, structure, and theme. Here we have not one but three central characters, each very different in nature and vocation, yet ultimately very alike. That is, although the novel begins by stressing diversity—the first of its three parts is in fact called "A Mixture of Elements"—it concludes by accenting a unity unexpectedly hidden in that diversity.

The first character we meet is Kent Warner, a rugged, efficient industrial engineer involved in the top-level machinations of a large pharmaceutical corporation. Next to be introduced is Kent's brother-in-law, Arthur Scheuer, an internationally known geneticist at Rowley University, who has ignored Darwin's stern warning and added a metaphysical dimension to evolution. Finally, there is the author of numerous ironic novels, Malcolm Islay, who is spending a year at Rowley as its writer-in-residence. In this first third of the novel each man exists in a world so distinct and different from that of the other characters that we have the sense of three parallel lines which will never converge or be obviously bridged. But then in the second part, significantly entitled "Maker and Undoer," we find each man facing a crisis. Though the form it takes varies with each man's vocation, the reader is suddenly aware that the experience of insecurity or undoing is one that bridges the lives of all men, regardless of their professions. For ultimately such insecurity is merely the finite version of the final undoing, death.

Morrison locates the eternal in the everyday. The world to him is ruled by an inflexible rhythm of creation and destruction. In his evolutionary development man is distinguished from all other creatures in that he alone has the power to create, and not merely to be created. But as a creator man is not absolved from the double law that governs all life: he must see his creation undone; he must experience intimations of mortality.

The author's evolutionary vision not only cuts across the distinct and different lives of his characters to reveal a common unity of mortality in their diversity; it also governs the entire structure of his novel and binds its three parts together. The original mixture of diverse elements or characters is made to pass through the collective fire of making and undoing. What issues forth is a unified vision of the world, in which, in the words of St. Paul, "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth." Fortunately for current fiction, "The Whole Creation"—with its mature craft, characterization, and concerns—gloweth and refresheth.

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Progenitors of a Zombie

"The Inheritor," by R. C. Hutchinson *(Harper. 431 pp. $4.95), traces to their sources the components of a personality damaged by desertion and brutality. Aileen Pippett has long been a student of English fiction.*

By Aileen Pippett

THE CENTRAL figure in this starkly realistic novel is a zombie. Vincent Levesque, a foundling reared by peasants, is a history professor at the University of Louvain, a man whose life has been shattered by slave labor under the Nazi invaders and by his wife's infidelity during the German retreat from Russia. Repatriated at last to a devastated Belgium, this living ghost learns he is heir to an English fortune. Legal difficulties and the cash value of the legacy matter little, but he is vitally concerned with the mystery of his parentage and the character traits he has inherited from those who abandoned him in infancy.

He discovers that his dead father was a harshly competent industrialist, a dour, unlovable man without a friend or relative to speak kindly of him. He traces his living mother to Luxembourg. She can prove she was lawfully married and reveals a gentler side of his father's nature, but a lifetime of atonement for deserting husband and child inhibits her from exhibiting tenderness. An English cousin Levesque loves is similarly conditioned by self-sacrifice and unable to respond freely to his human needs. In a trance of despair he seeks his wife (now deserted by her lover), but pity for a woman as wretched and unloved as himself finally dispels his murderous fantasies.

The intricate story is meticulously plotted, rational, and convincing at every stage, though its end leaves many doubts. Some readers will agree with Vincent's mother and cousin that one "cannot escape God's love," while others will question the future of a marriage where boredom and dislike are so reciprocal, or wonder whether he will resume his career in Belgium or start a new life as a businessman in England. My own explanation of the author's meaning is prosaic: he simply asserts that while there's life there's hope. For R. C. Hutchinson is an eminently civilized man who can chart a course to sanity through violence, madness, and despair. His characters never dissolve in sentimentality because he accepts the limits imposed by inheritance and environment on their freedom to change their natures. This basic rationality makes his monsters credible and his saints sympathetic.

At times this story is almost unbearably intense, at others Mr. Hutchinson's lucid style and light touch relieve the pressure. His narrative skill is marked by his characters' power to converse meaningfully, even when four or five at once seem to be at cross purposes. Such orchestration of voices, allowing people to talk with, not at, one another, to convey thought and reveal emotions by means of everyday speech, is an unusual gift. Rarer and more refreshing still in this sex-obsessed age is the author's attitude towards women; he seems genuinely to like them. He knows they differ from one another in particular and from men in general, but these human variations neither alarm nor enrage him. Mr. Hutchinson has declared a truce to the cold war between men and women, thereby revealing confidence in the possibility one day of peaceful co-existence between mature human beings in our complex society.

On Sunday, Remorse

"Each in His Darkness," by Julian Green, *translated by Anne Green (Pantheon. 347 pp. $4.50), describes the turmoil of a man committed to both faith and debauchery. Riley Hughes is on leave as an associate professor of English at Georgetown University to write a critical survey of the Catholic literary revival.*

By Riley Hughes

IN "EACH IN HIS DARKNESS" Julian Green once again celebrates his preoccupation with reconversion, that subtle and recondite art of recapturing—or being recaptured by—a lost faith. "Are you a believer?" the characters in his new novel are prone to ask one another. Whatever the answer, it is likely to exhibit a choice passionately held yet momentarily reversible. In this dynamic microcosm, where the very clouds in the sky are "like sheets torn to pieces by a madman," objects of desire and belief shift and change: the good man has his face turned toward evil, and the evil man pants after a forsaken innocence.

For young Wilfred Ingram the tension between faith and the world's wisdom brings an insupportable burden. Wilfred is preeminently the Baudelairean man, fiercely Catholic and yet committed to the pleasures of the flesh. When we first see him he is being summoned to the deathbed of his rich uncle Horace, the only other Catholic in a Presbyterian family. Wilfred alone is fully aware of the ambiguities in his uncle's presumably edifying death after a lifetime of unholy living. He knows too that his own reputation for innocence and piety is undeserved. He has yet to learn that his talent for the absolute will alternately betray and save him.

The opening chapters suggest possible social comedy, but Mr. Green soon sweeps his stage clear of all but essential, and symbolic, furniture for the stark action of a morality play. Wilfred, back at his haberdashery clerk's job in the city, after unconsciously repulsing the advances of his cousin Angus, reenters the familiar cycle of week-night debauchery and Sunday remorse. Even the faceless women he pursues and his cryptic association with Max, who appears and reappears like the consciousness of some foul body odor and whose mission it is "to liquidate the supernatural," do not destroy Wilfred's faith. His appearance in a confessional box he knows is empty is followed a few days later by confession to a priest. And by a quick relapse. It is his lust, not unmixed with love, for his married cousin Phoebe that finally consumes him. And it is Max, his murderer, who hears his last, irrevocable, pure word.

A character in one of Muriel Spark's short stories speaks of "that Catholic point of view that takes some getting used to," and certainly some of the persons and actions in "Each in His Darkness" can be the object of empathy only through reference to doctrinal distinctions and precisions. The scene in which Wilfred baptizes the dying Fred,

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the pimply young clerk whom he had, quite technically, scandalized, could conceivably have full power only for the initiate. Yet this novel is far more than an animated theological treatise, for all that its action gives violent context to belief. It is universal and compelling because it possesses a subtext of pity and of wonder, an achievement that places it above the manipulations of a Morris L. West and in the company of Bernanos and Graham Greene.

RENUNCIATION AND ADJUSTMENT: Colette was in her fifties and had just broken with her second husband when she wrote her farewell to love, "**Break of Day**" (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $3.75). Sustained by the example of her mother, that extraordinary woman who knew how to renounce and let go "as a matter of decency," Colette braces herself for a life henceforth alone. But then Vial, the young chap who inhabits the nearby "pink thimble" on the Côte d'Azur, where they are both vacationing, challenges her resolution. All night long she contemplates this lean young man who adores her; at daybreak, she sends him away. He will marry a suitable girl and Colette, liberated for good, can dig all day in her garden and then, heedless of roughened hands and sunburnt nose, can join jolly companions in romps along the Côte. Comradeship, work, her house, and her pets will fill her life to the brim.

This brief *récit*, so frankly autobiographical in inspiration that all but a couple of names are the real ones, is a veritable showpiece for Colette's talents. She lavishes the riches of her palette on evocations of the Mediterranean summer—great landscapes and seascapes as well as cosy garden scenes with growing things, spiders, little snakes, and (of course) cats. At times she turns her attention to the flora and fauna of vacationing Bohemia, and gives us Saturday night dance-hall scenes with arty types and perverts. But never is she really distracted from the subject to which she owes her fame—the psychology of a woman. And the aspect she depicts here calls forth all her great subtlety and power. I do not imagine any woman would fail to be moved by Colette's picture of serene renunciation or fail to be inspired by the heroine's healthy adjustment. But, alas, great art is often built on a lie, and Colette, in reality, held onto the young man until the day of her death.

Enid McLeod's translation of this novel, originally published as "*La Naissance du Jour*" in 1928, is part of a project to do into English the *Oeuvres Complètes de Colette*. It is preceded by a fine introduction by Glenway Wescott. —LAURENT LESAGE.

BRITAIN

The Bombs of Yesteryear

"Why England Slept," by John F. Kennedy *(Wilfred Funk. 246 pp. $3.50), and* ***The Narrow Margin," by Derek Dempster and Derek Wood*** *(McGraw-Hill. 406 pp. $6.50), analyze the significance of Britain's lag in rearmament in the late Thirties and her subsequent performance under fire. Maurice Edelman, a novelist and a Member of Parliament, was a combat correspondent during the Second World War.*

By Maurice Edelman

THE ACADEMIC thesis on politics is usually sneered at by practicing politicians. Written behind the ivy-covered walls of an American college or within the cloisters of an English university, it tends to be divorced from the realities of public affairs, where human behavior is rarely predictable and the laws of causation often don't apply. On the other hand, the calm view of a political analyst, studying the scene in a scholarly seclusion, can be more prescient than that of a politician hacking his way through the jungle of day-to-day problems.

So it is with President Kennedy's "Why England Slept," which would deserve the highest praise as a piece of current research even if we hadn't observed its forecasts come true and their author raised to the highest executive office, where he has responsibility for practice as well as theory. The book is written with a remarkable clarity and simplicity of style, which provokes one comforting thought in the complex international situation of today: that a man who thinks clearly must be able to act clearly.

In "Why England Slept," written in 1940, Mr. Kennedy makes a chronological breakdown of the stages in the German and Japanese rearmament during the 1930s and of Britain's gradual awakening to its threat. He shows that the two groups hostile to British rearmament were the Labour Party, which voted against Defence Estimates in the belief that the League of Nations should have been made into an effective substitute for a competition in arms, and the pro-German sympathizers in high places who believed that Hitler's methods were right for Germany at least and nurtured the illusion that he was eager to maintain a peaceful relationship with the West. Mr. Kennedy emphasizes the fundamental paradox of the democracies—namely, that in order to preserve liberty against totalitarian regimes it is necessary from time to time to surrender part of their own liberty. Thus the trade unions, for example, had ultimately to renounce for the duration of the war many of the basic rights of the worker, such as the right to the mobility of his labor, and employers had to renounce many of their rights, such as the right to the location of their plant. But it took several years at least, from the recognition of the totalitarian threat to the ultimate challenge of war, before these adaptations could be made.

The problems of rearmament during the 1930s were thus both political and practical. The political problem in retrospect should have precedence, since the practical problem—the lag in rearmament and the need to persuade labor and management to make up the leeway—was a consequence of the Chamberlain government's grotesque failure to appreciate the menace of the Nazi regime.

THE reissue of this book at the present time naturally draws an interesting parallel between the conflict of British unpreparedness in face of the Nazi threat and the apparent unpreparedness of the West today in face of the Communist threat. Henry Luce in his Foreword rightly recalls his own words in 1940: "Not much longer shall we have time for reading the lessons of the past. An inexorable present calls us to the defense of a great future." But the lessons of the past, though relevant, don't give us all the answers to the problems of today. Mr. Kennedy quotes the general fear in Britain in 1939 that, in Stanley Baldwin's words, "The bomber would always get through." He correctly points out that the bomber did not, in the event, always get through, and that therefore the British public was unduly anguished at the prospect of having to endure the obliteration of their cities. Yet the bomber, as Coventry still testifies—and "Why England Slept" was written before the blitz had taken place—was able to wreak mass havoc, which the United States

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has happily never experienced in its own flesh on its own soil.

At the end of the war, though it was true that the bomber didn't always get through, the rocket—the V.2—*always* did. It would therefore be a wrong assumption to attribute Britain's hesitations to embark on war in the late 1930s to a spiritual inertia. It was, rather, the deep recognition of men and women on a small island that mass power to destroy is today greater than mass power to save, and that the nation preferred to exhaust the possibilities of diplomacy before turning to arms. It would be a fatal lesson for mankind if statesmen in the thermonuclear age based their calculations of a hydrogen bomb war fought with rockets entirely on their experience of the bombing aircraft in the last war. The best that we can hope for is a nuclear stalemate that will last long enough for some awakening of sanity to take place among human beings everywhere, so that parents may once again hope that their children will live to be adult. This presupposes a positive attempt to create some kind of world authority able to guarantee the effective disarmament of East and West.

Mr. Kennedy's book deals with the problem of rearmament in a situation which required it; but it would be a grave pity if his brilliant diagnosis of the malady of the 1930s were to be applied uncritically to today's East-West confrontation when each side has the capacity to "overkill" the other. Perhaps some student at Harvard writing today will provide a prescription that may be read twenty years hence with the same sense of appropriateness —though without the elegiac quality— as is present in "Why England Slept."

IN the context of today's nuclear ballistic possibilities, the excellent study of the Battle of Britain in "The Narrow Margin," by Derek Dempster and Derek Wood, has both excitement and the relevance of a historical study of the Battle of Agincourt. Because in the last war it was still possible for men to engage in single combat, it was also possible for individual heroism to be both expressed and observed, and "The Narrow Margin" is a battle diary of heroic events. I recommend it most warmly to every man who would like to know not only why England appeared to sleep in the 1930s but who would also like to know the nature of those sleepless nights when Britain stood alone against the concentrated strength of the Nazis.

Days of Misgiving Before Munich

"Appeasement: A Study in Political Decline, 1933-39," by A. L. Rowse *(Norton. 119 pp. $3), recalls a British scholar's frustrated efforts to persuade his colleagues and countrymen of the impossibility of doing business with Hitler. Frank Altschul is chairman of the Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association.*

By Frank Altschul

AS A Fellow of All Souls—a college that has no equivalent in our academic life—Mr. Rowse enjoyed the doubtful privilege of intimate contact with that group of opinionated and misguided men who, through a series of tragic blunders, paved the way for the Second World War. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister from 1935 to 1937, and Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister from 1937 to 1940, supported during these fateful years by a large Tory majority in the House of Commons, were the principal architects of disaster. And throughout this period Geoffrey Dawson as editor of *The Times* exercised a baneful influence, the extent of which can hardly be exaggerated.

As Mr. Rowse points out, "a number of Fellows of All Souls" were very prominent and powerful in the nation's affairs, but many of them, including the author, were violently opposed to "the whole policy and course of conduct with which our foremost and best known members were identified." As a young and quite junior associate, Rowse had the frustrating experience of seeing clearly the danger implicit in the rise of Hitler, of arguing passionately for policies designed to arrest it, and of finding that his views were politely listened to and then completely ignored.

This slender volume, fascinating in the extreme, is based largely upon notes of conversations held at the time,

and it is illuminated by many apt and telling quotations from contemporary memoirs. A closely knit narrative dramatically presents a disastrous chapter in British diplomatic history. In the highest governmental circles the obsessive belief prevailed that some basis could be found for the establishment of reasonable relations with Hitler's Germany. This, according to Rowse, was the fundamental mistake. "Apart from the immorality of coming to terms with a criminal, it was always sheer nonsense; for no agreement was possible except through submission to Nazi-Germany's domination of Europe and, with her allies and their joint conquests, of the world . . . it is no use making concessions to a blackmailer, or an aggressor; he will only ask for more."

The alternative to pursuing this will-o'-the-wisp was to turn to the Soviet Union in an effort to create a new balance of power. But here, although the author does not say as much, one is justified in assuming that a deep-seated distrust of the Bolsheviks presented a formidable obstacle to any such *démarche* and led inexorably to the Molotov-von Ribbentrop Pact. Whatever the reason, "the upshot . . . was to aid Nazi-Germany to achieve a position of brutal ascendancy, a threat to everybody else's security or even existence, which only a war could end. This had the very result of letting the Russians into the center of Europe which the appeasers—so far as they had any clear policy—wished to prevent."

The responsibility for this result, as Mr. Rowse notes in passing, must in some measure be shared by the United States. It seems clear today that not all the political decisions we made as the Allied armies were sweeping to victory were inspired by a realistic appraisal of their consequences. Because of this, we confront Soviet power in Europe faced with many of the same problems that troubled our British friends in the early Thirties: the necessity of strengthening our alliances, of creating a more favorable equilibrium in power relationships, and of carrying to other free nations far greater conviction than now exists that our ideals and purposes are in accord with their long-range interests no less than with our own.

We have much to learn from this clear-cut exposition of the manner in which the way was cleared for the disastrous pilgrimage to Munich. The argument against appeasement remains as telling as ever. But we should recognize that with the advent of thermonuclear weapons we have moved into a strange new world in which the utter folly of reciprocal national suicide may prove the determining factor in the search for an equitable *modus vivendi*.

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PERSONAL HISTORY

Sublime Egotist Well Explored

"The Memoirs of Chateaubriand," edited and translated by Robert Baldick *(Knopf. 375 pp. $6.95), brings together some of the more dramatic and descriptive portions of the original twelve-volume work that the statesman and writer addressed to later generations as a voice "from beyond the tomb." Anna Balakian is professor of French at New York University.*

By Anna Balakian

SOME men write for their own time, others conceive of the work of art as a monument to posterity. François-René de Chateaubriand was a living influence through the turmoils of the nineteenth century's political and literary revolutions. But not satisfied to epitomize his time, he relegated his most prolific work to later generations, other climates. After having worked intermittently at his *"Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe"* for nearly forty of his eighty years of life, he set their publication date for fifty years later, so that they might indeed become reminiscences from beyond the grave. But in 1849, hardly a year after his death, his publisher hastened the copious, twelve-volume work into print after an abortive attempt to serialize it. As Chateaubriand had suspected, it was too soon for the "Memoirs" to earn a nonpartisan reception; the press was dismayed at the parting shots of the "sublime egotist," astonished at the lack of discretion and the betrayal of the confidences of friends. However, by the end of the century it was considered a masterpiece, and it became a model for the development of the now-popular literary genre of remembrance of things past.

In bringing out this new and extremely attractive English edition, Robert Baldick, an Oxford scholar, has assumed a double responsibility, that of translator and editor of one of the most read and quoted of French books. Bilingual by birth, he has achieved a fortunate stylistic identification. He has caught the cadences of the father of French Romanticism, whose prose was more poetic than much of the verse of his contemporaries. As editor, Mr. Baldick has apparently based his selections on his judgment of current taste. He has leaned to the descriptive and the dramatic. Included are some of the well-known passages on Chateaubriand's early life in his native castle of Combourg in the Gothic countryside of Brittany, descriptions of his explorations of the primeval beauties of America, his excitement at meeting George Washington, his return to the shambles of revolutionary France, his confrontations with Napoleon, his foreign missions, his political disappointments.

Chateaubriand—"disarming revelations."

Love was ever a motive force in his life:

> Love is so surely the supreme happiness that it is haunted by the illusion of perpetuity; it pronounces only irrevocable vows; in the absence of joy, it tries to make sorrow eternal; a fallen angel, it still speaks the language it spoke in the incorruptible abode; its hope is that it may never die; in its twofold nature and its twofold illusion on this earth, it endeavors to perpetuate itself by immortal thought and inexhaustible generation.

The reader will find disarming revelations of his attachments: the tender and tense affection of his sister Lucile; the awakening to love of the young and sensitive English girl Charlotte Ives; the companionship of the Countess of Beaumont; the *grande passion* for the elusive and enchanting Juliette Récamier.

Some favorite passages are missing—the more subtle, sometimes ironic portraits of his contemporaries, his self-searching analyses and candid self-betrayals, his yearnings for religious identification in the cataclysmic times through which he lived. In short, I would have liked a little more of the man of meditation, the author of *"Le Génie du Christianisme."*

But if Mr. Baldick has somewhat played up one facet of the paradoxical literary giant at the expense of the other, he has also succeeded in bringing into manageable proportions a work that heretofore has been not only too vast but too disconnected to induce uninterrupted reading.

In an age that not only made history but turned History into an art form, Chateaubriand left a rich testimony as an eyewitness. He had come of age the year of the fall of the Bastille, and died three revolutions later. The pattern of his life strangely paralleled that of Napoleon, with whom he was suspected of engaging in a duel for fame. Indeed, they were born twenty days apart, both in rocky seashore towns, had both been second lieutenants, were equally haunted by the romantic notion of the superman, one imposing his superior destiny on his contemporaries, the other, famous in his own fashion, bidding for still greater favors after death.

Chateaubriand did not believe that the perspective of time produces a truer evaluation of historic events. In burying not the good but rather the evil that men do, posterity does not necessarily reach a fairer verdict. Chateaubriand admired Napoleon more intelligently than some of the Little Corporal's fanatic adherents, and at the same time condemned him as a type of scourge to be avoided in future ages.

BUT Chateaubriand may well claim more readers as a personality than as a historian. Secretly he deemed himself a more heroic subject than the characters created by his imagination. "Renés" brooding melancholia, *"le mal du siècle,"* was only a phase of the turbulent unfolding of the well-explored ego. The "Memoirs" placed each pose into the composite framework of the total man. They enrich the life of his reader with the gamut of his moods, the paradoxes of his aristocratic spirit and liberal mind. Poet and soldier, he is at once solitary and gregarious, a dreamer and a self-conscious peruser of reality, a wise traveler who knows that the infinite within is far vaster than the outer spaces that beguile us. If he transforms reality into his own private myth, he does not offend posterity as he did his contemporaries. The indiscretions become creation and the artifices of confession assume the truth of art.

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When Papa Was Still in the Ring

Ernest Hemingway—questions unanswered.

***"Portrait of Hemingway," by Lillian Ross** (Simon & Schuster. 65 pp. $2.50), captures in the late writer's own vigorous, distinctive language the essence of a spirit both sensitive and brawny. John Killinger, associate professor of English at Georgetown College, wrote "Hemingway and the Dead Gods."*

By John Killinger

LILLIAN ROSS'S profile is just what its title suggests—an artist's impression of the master gained from two days spent with him in New York City. Of all the biographical material that has been published or republished since the blast at Ketchum last July it is probably the cleanest, most authentic, and most viable. It does not claim to be definitive, as indeed no frame out of a motion picture could. But, to my mind, it has caught the quintessence of Hemingway.

He is the Hemingway, for instance, who ordinarily eschewed New York because it is a "phony" town where even the birds don't fly like the birds in other places; who detested falsehood in anything or anybody, and couldn't get over the shelves of fake books in his suite at the Sherry-Netherland; who cultivated a special breed of friends, including Marlene "the Kraut" Dietrich, whom he called "the best that ever came into the ring," and Winston Guest, an old hunting partner he ran into at Abercrombie's; who prided himself on his athletic physique, and looked "happy" when a belt clerk expressed amazement at the smallness and firmness of his tummy; who preferred a kind of Anglo-Saxon simplicity in language, and often spoke a joke Indian jargon with most of the nonessential pronouns and adjectives deleted; who was never more serious than when discussing his art; and who loved life so completely that he could sound a little bit like Jesus when he said, "Who the hell should care about saving his soul when it is a man's duty to lose it intelligently, the way you would sell a position you were defending, if you could not hold it, as expensively as possible, trying to make it the most expensive position that was ever sold."

Such gems from the Hemingway conversation abound in the "Portrait," and probably constitute its chief value. His comments range widely, from champagne to taxicabs, from baseball to Breughel, covering as many subjects as could possibly be brought up in two days. Especially illuminating are the apothegms about writing. "The test of a book is how much good stuff you can throw away." "I know the ten-dollar words. There are older and better words which if you arrange them in the proper combination you make it stick." "After you finish a book, you know, you're dead. But no one knows you're dead. All they see is the irresponsibility that comes in after the terrible responsibility of writing."

Hemingway had almost finished a new book, the ill-fated "Across the River and Into the Trees." He thought it was a good one. He spoke jauntily of "defending the title again." "I won it in the Twenties and defended it in the Thirties and the Forties, and I don't mind at all defending it in the Fifties." But the critics ruled a TKO. He's too old for the ring, they said; his feints are too well known, and he telegraphs his punches. How deeply Hemingway was hurt can only be measured against his hopes for the book that Miss Ross has chronicled here, or by the severity and tautness of "The Old Man and the Sea," which followed two years later and of which the critics said that he is his own old man, trying to prove he can still do it.

The death at Ketchum left several questions unanswered. Was he unable to prove it any longer? Was he simply tired of proving it? Had he at last come to terms with his father's suicide, which haunted him so dramatically through long passages of "For Whom the Bell Tolls"? His friend Carlos Baker has written, "It would be presumptuous for any outsider to attempt to reconstruct what went on behind the brow of the lion during the last dangerous summer as he approached the sixty-

Your Literary I. Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich

SECOND ALARM

Here is another assortment of titular fictional conflagrations (for first see *SR*, July 8th) assembled by Helen Nitzsche of Maquoketa, Iowa, who requests you to designate their authors. Answers on page 61.

1. Walter F. White	( ) "The Face Beside the Fire"
2. Charles Elliott	( ) "The City of Frozen Fire"
3. Kathrine Talbot	( ) "Fire Bell in the Night"
4. Howard Swiggett	( ) "The Fire in the Flint"
5. Vaughan Wilkins	( ) "Fire in the Morning"
6. Elizabeth Spencer	( ) "With Fire and Sword"
7. George R. Stewart	( ) "Fire in the Water"
8. Peggy Simson Curry	( ) "The Durable Fire"
9. Henryk Sienkiewicz	( ) "Tongues of Fire"
10. Algernon Blackwood	( ) "Fire in the Sun"
11. Constance Robertson	( ) "The Day on Fire"
12. James Ramsey Ullman	( ) "Bread and Fire"
13. Laurens van der Post	( ) "Trial by Fire"
14. Charles Rumford Walker	( ) "Fire"

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LUXURY ON WHEELS: When the first sleeping cars appeared, gentlemen had to be asked to remove their boots upon retiring, and unescorted ladies often sat up all night rather than risk the notorious hazards of the lower berth. In the later 1800s, however, the parlor car—lavishly appointed, paneled, and upholstered, with elegant cuspidors strategically placed—was the last word in *éclat*. Ownership of a private car was a leading status symbol (Lily Langtry's was likened to Cleopatra's barge). In **"Mr. Pullman's Elegant Palace Car"** (Doubleday, $17.50) Lucius Beebe records a flamboyant chapter in the saga of American railroading.

—Illustrations from the book.

second birthday he would never celebrate." It will be extremely interesting, however, to see if Mr. Baker does not speculate on these matters in the official biography. Meanwhile, Miss Ross's little profile helps to set them in deeper relief by giving us such priceless insights into the real-life Hemingway. Its value has already been proven by the number of times writers have referred to it for illustrative personal details since its first appearance in *The New Yorker*.

PRIVATE EYE ON PRESIDENTS: U. E. Baughman has devoted his whole working life to the United States Secret Service. He joined up in 1927, when he was twenty-two years old, as a clerk-stenographer in the Philadelphia office; he recently retired as top man, and now, like many retired persons, he is in reminiscent mood.

And in his record, **"Secret Service Chief,"** with Leonard Wallace Robinson (Harper, $4.95), there are events and personalities to be reminiscent about. Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy have been his personal charges. Chief Baughman got along very well with all of them, though he didn't like all the things they did: Truman's early morning saunters ("they represented the kind of 'habit' that was hand-picked for the assassin"), Eisenhower's passion for the putter ("a golf course is almost a perfect place for an assassination attempt"), Kennedy's sociability ("at this juncture an assassin could very easily join the festivities unaccosted"). There is entertaining anecdotage about all three Presidents—more, naturally, about the first and the second than about the third.

It is probably not generally known that the protecting arm of the Secret Service is extended to members of the President's family who are not in residence. When Margaret Truman took an apartment in New York's Hotel Carlyle, seven agents formed an around-the-clock guard, of whom two were always on duty outside her door. Even Mr. Truman's elderly sister Mary, 1,100 miles from Washington in Independence, Missouri, was guarded by a three-man detail supported by a chauffeur-driven government car. Miss Truman enjoyed fast driving, and once, in upstate New York, her Secret Service driver was caught by the local law doing seventy-five miles an hour. That made the papers.

The Secret Service, as everybody knows, has another job. It nabs counterfeiters. Chief Baughman has some good stories to tell here. A highly amusing one concerns perhaps the smallest of counterfeiting small fry. This chap (theatre of operations not identified) used to ask shop salesmen or restaurant cashiers to let him have a five-dollar bill for five singles. Glad to oblige. One —never more—of the singles was phony. Actually, the smallest operation in the counterfeiting field is the manufacture of coins. Even nickels are occasionally turned out on a do-it-yourself basis.

Other bits from Chief Baughman's recollections: There are 132 rooms in the White House. A Secret Service man is present at every purchase of food for the Presidential table; he places it in a special receptacle, locks the receptacle, and delivers it to the executive mansion's chef. When President Eisenhower went to Balmoral Castle to attend a royal picnic, Queen Elizabeth greeted him in slacks. (And her sister came over to the Secret Service shack and introduced herself: "My name is Margaret.") When Chief Baughman asked Caroline Kennedy how her brother Jack was, she replied, "It's not Jack, it's John. Jack is my father's name."

—JOHN T. WINTERICH.

FRASER YOUNG'S
LITERARY CRYPT NO. 963

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 963 will be found in the next issue.

FROM THE RIPO WHY IM
OBOQRIMY KT YRO RCMA
BOW, IMA RO CL
YDTCMW YH DEM IFIT,
CY'L KOLY YH BOY RCS
DEM.

IKDIRIS BCMXHBM.

———

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 962

Perhaps the only true dignity of man is his capacity to despise himself.

—SANTAYANA.

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The Businessman's Bookshelf

By Edward C. Bursk, *editor, Harvard Business Review, and educational director of the International Marketing Institute*

MEN AT WORK. *By William Foote Whyte. Dorsey Press and Richard D. Irwin. 593 pp.* $10.60. Drawing freely on a wealth of documentary experience, Cornell's Whyte analyzes both individual and institutional relationships in industry. In a chapter on collective bargaining he offers seven useful keys to the negotiating process, and throughout the book he pays discerning attention to emotional as well as intellectual problems.

THE MAN IN THE MIDDLE. *By Nathan W. Shefferman with Dale Kramer. Doubleday. 292 pp.* $4.50. A veteran labor relations expert sees "more of war than of peace" on the industrial relations horizon. His text is full of insights and vivid personal glimpses of men ranging from Beck and Hoffa to "Charlie the Psalm Singer," a strong-willed manufacturing executive.

A NEW APPROACH TO INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS. *By James F. Lincoln. Devin-Adair. 166 pp.* $3.50. The board chairman of Lincoln Electric Company confesses that his approach to labor-management relations, profits, and business policy is heretical but argues that it has proven itself by long experience. Besides, he adds, "It is obvious that any plan that will succeed must be contrary to present custom, since present custom has failed."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE BASIC STEEL INDUSTRY. *By E. Robert Livernash. U.S. Government Printing Office. 317 pp.* $1.25. On the basis of extensive fact finding, the author contends that the effects of steel strikes have been exaggerated, and that early and formal government intervention should be avoided in the future. Although focused on steel, this unusual study has implications for the bargaining process in general.

UNDERSTANDING PROFITS. *By Claude Robinson. Van Nostrand. 517 pp.* $13.75. A pioneer in public opinion analysis plunges into the great profits debate, scrutinizes a whole series of tough issues, and tests numerous ideas. The result is a clear, factual, thorough contribution to understanding of our capitalist system. Business, labor, and government leaders in particular can profit from it.

MEN, MONEY AND MOTIVATION. *By Arch Patton. McGraw-Hill. 233 pp.* $7.50. Making full use of lengthy experience in wrestling with administrative problems and observing management at work, one of McKinsey's top consultants looks at both financial and nonfinancial motivations. He points out that a more conscious (as opposed to intuitive) understanding of these drives is needed to meet growing demands for leadership.

NEW PATTERNS OF MANAGEMENT. *By Rensis Likert. McGraw-Hill. 279 pp.* $6.95. Successful managers are showing the way, this author believes, to more effective kinds of administration. He outlines "a generalized theory of organization based on the management practices of these highest producers."

THE FOLKLORE OF MANAGEMENT. *By Clarence B. Randall. Little, Brown. 204 pp.* $4.75. The former president of Inland Steel combines a devastating satire on common management myths, including organization-chart thinking and cost-cutting myopia, with sage suggestions for vitalizing of business enterprise.

MANAGEMENT USES OF ACCOUNTING. *By Ralph E. Lewis. Harper. 139 pp.* $3.95. "It is high time to dispel the confusion between bookkeeping and accounting," Mr. Lewis states. Paying particular attention to budgeting, he shows how accounting for planning and control can improve profits.

THE MARKETING JOB. *Edited and published by the American Management Association. 448 pp.* $9. Nearly fifty contributors, most of them businessmen, analyze sales policy, marketing research, pricing, organization, and a host of other aspects. This volume, while not "deep," has fine coverage. The emphasis throughout is on practical help for the practitioner.

INDUSTRIAL DYNAMICS. *By Jay W. Forrester. M.I.T. Press and John Wiley. 464 pp.* $18. Advances in information feedback systems, experimental models, simulation studies, and decision-making analysis are key elements in this highly sophisticated approach to the problem of creating more successful management policies.

JOB STRATEGY. *By Allan Rood. McGraw-Hill. 281 pp.* $4.95. Concerned with the common tendency of young men to dash off in all directions "without much rhyme or reason," an experienced counselor urges more patience, reflection, self-evaluation, and personal planning. The book contains practical guidance, too, for senior executives who want better selection and upgrading of tomorrow's key men.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ABROAD. *By George D. Bryson. Harper. 240 pp.* $5. A former vice president of General Foods Corporation takes a knowing look at the middle road through the conflicts that beset the overseas manager—short-term *vs.* long-term profit demands, local freedom *vs.* headquarters control, opportunism *vs.* adherence to established company policies, and other issues.

FEDERAL TAX REFORM. *By Dan Throop Smith. McGraw-Hill. 328 pp.* $7. A noted professor and former Treasury official analyzes in nontechnical terms the inequities and weaknesses of present-day taxation—general concepts as well as specific provisions regarding stock options, capital gains, and other matters. The volume blends conservative values with professional alertness to needs for change.

MONEY AND CREDIT. *By the Commission on Money and Credit. Prentice-Hall. 285 pp.* $3.95. This report is the result of three years' work by the twenty-five members of the Commission, their staff, and numerous advisers and consultants, under the sponsorship of the Committee for Economic Development. Although the conclusions are not as ambitious as those of the historic Aldrich Commission, the findings are important to all people concerned with prices, unemployment, and economic growth.

CORPORATE DEBT CAPACITY. *By Gordon Donaldson. Division of Research, Harvard Business School. 294 pp.* $4. Management's popular rules of thumb concerning the proper limits of long-term debt are poor guides to policy, Donaldson believes, and may even threaten corporate solvency.

THE REAL NATIONAL INCOME OF SOVIET RUSSIA SINCE 1928. *By Adam Bergson. Harvard University Press. 472 pp.* $9. A long, scholarly probe into raw data on Russian production and distribution shows that the USSR's economic advances have been real indeed—although not quite as earthshaking as the Kremlin would have us believe.

EXCELLENCE—CAN WE BE EQUAL AND EXCELLENT TOO? *By John W. Gardner. Harper. 171 pp.* $3.95. (For further comments see *SR*, Feb. 18 and April 15, 1961.) What kinds of equality can and cannot be forced? How much talent can we absorb? How can our society be "toned up," brought to that fine edge of morale, conviction, and zest that makes for greatness?

MANIFESTO FOR AMERICANS. *By Harry A. Bullis. McGraw-Hill. 213 pp.* $4.95. A broad and imaginative view of "the high road the American people must follow into the future" is taken by the former board chairman of General Mills. The route marked out crosses many subject areas including the farm problem, international trade, business responsibilities, and education or the "race for inner space."

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

Column Two should read: 13, 5, 11, 1, 6, 9, 8, 4, 10, 3, 12, 14, 2, 7.

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MID-MONTH RECORDINGS

The New German Music for Radio

For much of the period between 1930 and 1950, musical creation made its way without contact with the traditional sources of influences within Germany. Gunther Schuller, who has recently returned from a tour of various European centers and performances in several of them, offers his evaluation of the newer trends there and describes their dissemination.

By GUNTHER SCHULLER

THE FORCES that have shaped contemporary music, divided not too many years ago into Schoenberg and Stravinsky camps, have realigned themselves in the last decade into two totally different fronts: European versus American. It is the kind of situation whose existence everyone in any official capacity will deny. It is, nevertheless, a reality for composers on either side of the Atlantic. It manifests itself in many ways, not the least of which is that the American composer is considered a rather low form of musical creature by the European. Deplorable as such chauvinism is, it does serve to highlight some basic differences in approach to the musical and social problems confronting today's composer.

American painters and writers have come a long way in emancipating themselves from European influences. But in music, true to the natural traditions of democratic equality and evidently still burdened to some extent by a long-standing sense of cultural inferiority, we Americans are forever indiscriminately putting out the welcome mat for all forms of European musical activity. This applies to the near-hysteria with which we receive well-publicized visiting Russian artists as well as to our continuing insistence that important positions as symphony orchestra conductors and opera house directors are best filled by Europeans (some notable exceptions notwithstanding). In contemporary music too, there is now increasing evidence that the products of the European "avant-garde" centers are automatically considered superior to our own indigenous efforts.

Let me assure everyone that these feelings are not reciprocal (exceptions like Van Cliburn and John Cage notwithstanding). Out of a long list of "radically" individual American creators, such as Ives, Ruggles, Wolpe, Partch, Babbitt, Sessions, Carter, Varèse, and Cage, only the latter two have been deemed worthy of European interest, while a whole new generation of younger talents is almost totally ignored. [Schuller, it may be noted, is a younger composer who has been performed.—Ed.]

If there is a single characteristic which more than any other differentiates the contemporary music situations in Europe and the United States, it is certainly that "avant-garde" music has in recent years become a surprisingly booming *business* in Europe, especially in Germany through the subsidization of the radio. (I shall be confining my remarks largely to the German situation, because in it the advantages and disadvantages of this system appear in a more concentrated form than anywhere else; and the two main stylistic pace-setters, Boulez and Stockhausen, are both supported by two of the German radio stations, Baden-Baden and Cologne, respectively). Far from benefiting the quality of the music, this has led to an entirely unprecedented creative stagnation, analogous in our own country perhaps to the omnipresent "glassbox" academism in architecture or some of the empty, undisciplined efforts of much recent abstract expressionist painting.

The economically healthy state of German contemporary music can only be understood in terms of the amazing economic recovery of that country, and in terms of its social system, in which city, state, and government subsidy plays a vital role in the arts. The key to the entire situation is the German radio, a network of about a dozen stations, which are related in many fundamental ways, but which in matters of programming are fiercely competitive. Each program director vies with his competitor for the most daring and outrageously radical programs, hopeful it may lead to some sensational musical *scandale*.

When resuming operations in the late Forties, the German radio saw as one of its primary tasks the reacquainting of its listeners with the masterworks of twentieth-century music, banned as "degenerate" by the Hitler regime. At first their competitive cultural policies led to refreshingly courageous programs. But gradually a climate developed in which all manner of musical excesses became the norm, and the "radically new" (at all costs) is now virtually a *sine qua non* of operational standards. If a composer needs in addition to a normal ninety-piece orchestra four xylophones, four vibraphones, three harps, and a phalanx of fifteen percussion players pounding, scraping, and shaking some thirty to forty instruments, the whole work requiring perhaps some three dozen rehearsals, the German radio has no particular qualms in accommodating him. (The average American symphony orchestra manager has misgivings if several works in a season require one or two extra players.)

THE magnanimity of the German radio may seem at first glance to be an almost Utopian solution to the composer's needs. In fact, it has led not only to orchestrational excesses that stagger the imagination, but also to a kind of unprofessionalism and a lack of artistic discipline that make earlier composers of mammoth scores (Mahler, Scriabin, early Schoenberg and Prokofiev) seem inhibited. At a recent ISCM festival in Cologne (1960) every second piece required a huge *batterie* of extra percussionists, mandolin players, and guitarists, perhaps some electronic tapes issuing from twenty-four speakers thrown in for good measure. Ironically, in the serial-pointillistic style then *en vogue* (there are signs that this has already been superseded), each instrumentalist was more or less relegated to producing one single note every half-dozen measures or so. As a result, the huge orchestral apparatus (with few exceptions) produced only very meager and scrappy-sounding sonorities. The composers have, of course, rationalized this as new "textural problems," and can support their theories with lengthy analyses published with alarming regularity in various German musical publications. To an outsider, it is a perfect example of how an excess of "freedom," especially when misunderstood, leads to anarchy. In time it also blunts the capacity of orchestral players to cope with less radical contemporary works especially if these require rhythmic vitality and a degree of personal involvement.

Who pays for all this? The German taxpayer, of course. Not directly but through a two Deutsche-Mark levy per year on each radio owner. The accumulation of some 80,000,000 marks is divided (not necessarily equally) among the various member stations, and the individual music budgets are in most cases very generous. This enables the radio stations to hire the best or-

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chestral musicians at relatively high salaries, and gives them considerable economic leeway in programming and properly rehearsing contemporary music, regardless of its difficulties or lack of audience appeal.

Utopian? Hardly. The music is programmed mostly late at night and is therefore rarely heard by a large majority of those radio listeners who gave their two marks. The largest part of this music seldom finds its way into German (or for that matter, non-German) concert halls, since the average subscription concert can afford the economic hazards of producing such music no more than an American orchestra can. Moreover, German audiences are just as attached to their three B's as audiences in this country—perhaps more so. Exclusive of the radio, the amount of contemporary music played in Germany, when compared to the entirely private and public supported musical activity of our own country, is shockingly small.

With characteristic Germanic thoroughness, the radio has formed an *entente cordiale* with several of the leading music publishers and their various magazines and publications, which act primarily as propaganda agents for the new music. Every move made by any individual in this vast network, be he a conductor, soloist, composer, or program director, is tabulated, thoroughly documented, and publicized. A composer, once accepted into this inner circle, can enjoy the benefits of a well-run propaganda machine, probably unequalled anywhere in the world today.

Once he is performed on one station, the successful composer is more or less automatically performed, either live or on tape, on the remaining German network stations; and eventually the piece will make the rounds of all other government-supported radio stations in Europe. Since performance and rental fees paid in Europe are generous, both the composer and the publisher can benefit financially. Thus the publisher can afford to publish contemporary or avant-garde music of whatever persuasion and radicality, often even giving away half of the handsomely engraved scores as reference or promotional material. In turn, the publisher, assured of the continuing appetite of the radio for new music, and therefore assured of a sizable income, spends much time and money on promoting the new music.

The composer can, simply sit by, watching the wheels turn round and round, waiting for his next commission, which will demand of him only that he "stay in line" stylistically, and that he keep producing something radically new at each given opportunity.

To fuel the machine further, a number of yearly festivals are organized, which serve the dual purpose of enabling all interested parties to hear the latest musical extravaganzas (the most successful of which usually dictates the new "line" to be maintained, at least until the next festival). At such music "fairs" as Darmstadt, Donaueschingen, and the yearly ISCM festivals (all of them at one time fresh, idealized, uncorrupted events that were concerned with the fostering and preservation of new music in the face of an otherwise hostile musical world), the same audience of several hundred critics, program directors, publishers, and composers turns up yearly, approving or disapproving like judges at a cattle show. The concert public does not venture into these conclaves, so that the verdicts delivered by a jury of "avant-garde" specialists, most of whom have vested interests of one kind or another, are at best suspect. In this quasi-political atmosphere, the lines have been drawn even before the festival begins, and minds have been pretty firmly made up by the time the first sounds are heard. A certain amount of backroom skirmishing may, of course, take place if an "upset" or surprise should occur.

—*BMI*

Stockhausen — "searched in vain for new angles."

THE average composer in the meantime has very little choice if he wishes to remain on this merry-go-round. He may, like Luigi Nono, decide to jump off. But the price he pays for such independence is a fairly high one. The young composer of *average* talent, however, who behaves himself, has simply to attend these festival-marketplaces and follow the line dictated by Boulez and Stockhausen and one or two other acolytes. Or to enroll at the yearly "summer courses" at Darmstadt, where Stockhausen delivers staggeringly brilliant lectures on his latest discoveries.

The effects of these developments on composers and musicians are beginning to assume serious proportions. Stockhausen lately has felt compelled to go off into the mountains so that he may return to his disciples with some "radically" new discovery. Boulez takes another direction, endlessly recomposing earlier works, and thereby cleverly extracting numerous "world premieres" from a single source. This particular tack promises to become a new trend, and already several composers, including the otherwise extremely gifted Luciano Berio, have followed suit.

Under the pressures of this situation, the quality of the music was bound to deteriorate. Boulez has not been able to maintain the creative level of his highly original and imaginative "Le Marteau sans Maître," to which Stravinsky, among others, has given his blessing. Increasingly, Boulez appears to be involved with various musical "games" and stylistic postures, as in his fifty-minute "Pli Selon Pli." (He has also been engaged to conduct "Parsifal" at next year's Bayreuth festival, suggesting that the more lucrative, less hazardous career of conductor may absorb more and more of his attention.) Stockhausen, since the electronic "Gesang der Jünglinge," "Zeitmasse," and the remarkable "Gruppen" for three orchestras, has searched in vain for new angles with which to astound the world and remake music in his name. The initially promising Pousseur and Bo Nilsson, riding in on the wake of Stockhausen's mid-Fifties innovations, lately have faltered as their "master" failed them. Still later arrivals, Ligeti and Kagel, are young men of considerable talent, who have thus far shown some degree of independence, although it is too early to assess their work fully. On the whole the various preoccupations of these composers have resulted more in *ideas about music* than any actually valid music.

The Italians (Berio, Castiglioni, and Nono), with their innately lyric instincts, have managed to compose a number of honest pieces of music, although their work is certainly also uneven. In any case, these, along with such "outsiders" as Klebe, Henze, and the talented Frenchman Barraqué, have not yet been accorded full official sanctions. Their work exists more or less unheralded, but performed because a few other composers are needed every once in a while to promote controversy.

I should be most unhappy if these remarks were to be interpreted as a general attack either on contemporary music or subsidy of the arts. The fault

(*Continued on page* 65)

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RECORDINGS REPORTS: FOLK MUSIC

PERFORMER, TITLES, DATA	REPORT
"Shoshana Damari": "Sapri Tama," "El Hama'ayan," "Rahel," "Miriam Bat Nissim," "Yismah Har Tzion," "Hehalil," "Mipi El," six others. Vanguard VRS 9097, $4.98.	One of the first ladies of Israeli song makes her Vanguard debut with an album both entertaining and fascinating. Entertaining, because Shoshana Damari sings with enormous élan and enthusiasm; fascinating, because the customary diet of new songs of Israel is balanced by a group of ancient Yemenite and Sephardic melodies. These melodies may lack the sophistication, the buoyancy, the catchy lilt of their more modern counterparts, but they have a primitive flavor and intensity that are quite compelling. The imaginative, always tasteful arrangements by Elyakum Shapira are also deserving of mention.
"Rumania, Rumania": Yaffa Yarkoni, with Glenn Osser's Orchestra. "Papirossen," "Unter Boimer," "Einz Einz," "Avremele," "Zug Far Vus," "My Yiddishe Momme," six others. Columbia CL 1680, $3.98.	Yaffa Yarkoni, another popular Israeli singer, brings a husky warmth and abundant sentiment to these Yiddish tunes, but often loses sight of their most engaging asset: simplicity. Taking frequent liberties with tempos and dynamics, Miss Yarkoni tends to convert the songs into café pieces, an activity in which she is strongly abetted by Glenn Osser's lush, dance-bandish accompaniments. Mind you, it's *delightful* café music, but it's not to be confused with the original.
"New Folks": The Greenbriar Boys, Jackie Washington, Hedy West and David Gude. "Stewball," "Katy Clyne," "Let Me Fly," "Angelitos Negros," "Pretty Polly," "The Lark," "Alberta," "Another Man Done Gone," six others. Vanguard VRS 9096, $4.98.	A four-pronged debut album serves to introduce several bright new talents. First come the twangy-voiced Greenbriar Boys, hearty exponents of what Alan Lomax once called "a sort of Southern-mountain Dixieland" Blue Grass. They sing with great good spirits, pounding away lustily on banjo, mandolin, and guitar. In more modest fashion, Hedy West also devotes herself to five ballads from the Appalachians. With an attractive, if not particularly flexible voice, Miss West sings them in a restrained, pleasingly uncluttered manner. David Gude and Jackie Washington offer somewhat more varied fare, including love songs, spirituals, shanties, and one poignantly ironic Spanish ballad. They both have light, fluid voices and an earnest, quietly convincing approach.
"A Maid of Constant Sorrow": Judy Collins. "John Riley," "Pretty Saro," "I Know Where I'm Going," "Bold Fenian Men," eight others. Elektra EKL 209, $4.98.	Another noteworthy new folk talent belongs to twenty-two-year-old Judy Collins, the bearer of a strong yet gracious voice, and a flair for capturing the dramatic impact of a song. Miss Collins surmounts the potential hazards of a predominantly serious, introspective program of Anglo-American ballads, with performances of depth and conviction.
"Mighty Day on Campus": The Chad Mitchell Trio. "Mighty Day," "The Whistling Gypsy," "Whup Jamboree," "Tail Toddle," "Puttin' On the Style," "Hang on the Bell, Nellie," six others. Kapp KL 1262, $3.98.	Just about the best of the bumper crop of new folksinging combos, the Chad Mitchell Trio evinces many traits typical of the breed: flawless vocal virtuosity, slick but highly effective arrangements, a widely varied range of musical offerings (including a generous splattering of pseudo-folk material) and a well-developed, collegiate-style sense of humor. Since this is not the time to discuss the extent to which such groups are legitimate folk performers, let me just say that the Mitchell three (along with Jim McGuinn, their unsung but hard-working accompanist) were in top form for this album, recorded "live" at Brooklyn College.
"Ave a Go Wiv the Buskers." "Glorious Beer," "Nellie Dean," "After the Ball," "Any Old Iron," "Boiled Beef and Carrots," "Wot Cher," eight others. Victor FPM 104, $3.98.	Anglophiles will no doubt revel in this amiably nostalgic excursion to Cockney London, complete with rumbustious music hall ditties, bathos-laden ballads, effervescent pub songs, and a barrelful of dropped h's. I must confess that some of it strikes me as being a bit precious—especially the frequent use of Ivor Raymonde's basso profundo for comic effect—but then again, the closest I've ever come to Cockney London is the British Information Office in Rockefeller Center.
"Scottish Folk Songs Arranged by Haydn, Beethoven and Weber": Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau. "Maggie Lauder," "Damon and Sylvia," "Afton Water," "A Happy Lover," "Faithfu' Johnie," "My Ain Kind Dearie O," eleven others. Deutsche Grammophon LPM 18706, $5.98.	Four gentlemen with seemingly remote ties to the world of traditional song—the Messrs. Haydn, Weber, Beethoven, and Fischer-Dieskau—are responsible for a folk anthology of rare distinction. Admittedly the humble Scottish airs are traveling in suspiciously aristocratic circles, but the most ardent purist need not fear to savor their delights. The classical settings are for voice, violin, cello, piano, and (sometimes) flute. Baritone Fischer-Dieskau converts these potentially academic curios into vital, sparkling, altogether gratifying musical miniatures (see *SR*, Nov. 25).
"Two Heads are Better Than Yin!": Robin Hall and Jimmie MacGregor. "Johnny Lad," "Hares on the Mountain," "Inverey," "Glasgow Street Song Medley," "The Ould Triangle," eleven others. Monitor MF 365, $4.98.	These likely lads could well be Scotland's answer to the Clancy Brothers. They display the same jovial gusto, the same ability to roam back and forth with equal persuasion among many styles and moods, the same inherent honesty about everything they perform. Fancy frills are left behind in the Highland dust, as Hall and MacGregor sift through this vivid and unhackneyed grab-bag of song. Most are Scottish, of course, but in the spirit of fair play, the duo has included three fine Irish ballads as well, among them a striking prison song from Brendan Behan's play "The Quare Fellow." In all, a first-class album.
"The Wonder of Christmas": Frances Archer and Beverly Gile. "The Cherry Tree," "Little Bitty Baby," "Holly and the Ivy," seven others. St/And SLP 418, $4.98.	Fussy arrangements and a certain lackluster quality dilute what might otherwise have been a delectable Yuletide treat. The Misses Archer and Gile have chosen a diverting program and they sing pleasantly enough, but the music all too often is wanting in real sparkle and joy.
"Lisboa Antiga": Fernanda Maria. "Lisboa A Noite," "Maria do Rosario," "Lamento Fadista," "Tudo Perdi," eight others. Monitor MF 363, $4.98.	The yearning, passionate *fado* songs of Portugal find a warmly persuasive interpreter in petite Fernanda Maria, who at twenty-four is apparently one of Lisbon's most popular café entertainers. Her dark-hued, sensuous voice soars above the inevitable two-guitar accompaniments to cast a nostalgic spell of heartbreak and romance. Aficionados, take note.
"Martha Schlamme in Concert." "Black Jack Gypsy," "Tani," "Surabaya Johnny," "L'Haugard de la Garde," "Yossl Ber," "Katusha," ten others. MGM E 3978, $3.98.	Martha Schlamme has rarely been in better form, chosen a more entertaining program, or been better served sonically, than here in her first release for MGM. Her singing of two Yiddish songs is delightful, as we might expect, but no less so are the two Spanish ballads, a pair of French folk airs, even a dramatic musical extract from an unfamiliar Weill-Brecht play, "Happy End." In a rather pointless attempt to create the atmosphere of a "live" concert, applause has been dubbed in between numbers—a minor distraction, fortunately, in an otherwise exemplary recital.
"A Song at Twilight": The Roger Wagner Chorale. "The Last Rose of Summer," "Goodnight, Ladies," "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," "Bendemeer's Stream," six others; Capitol P 8543, $3.98.	Basically a choral version of those music-to-dream-by albums, with a nostalgic aura pervading every number, this tasteful concert nonetheless has much to recommend it. The songs, for all their familiarity, are lovely, the arrangements unpretentious, and the Chorale's resonant singing can only be described as faultless. Hardly a collection to set before an ethnic enthusiast, it's ideal for romantic souls who would (to quote the liner notes) "recapture a world of sunsets and evening stars." —ROBERT SHERMAN.

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Readers and Actors

By JOHN CIARDI

A TALL stack of Shakespeare's plays on record await time for listening and comment but meanwhile there are two complete readings of the sonnets to report on, along with an album of "The Rape of Lucrece" and other poems.

Certainly the most elegant of these presentations is a set of four twelve-inch LPs of the sonnets boxed together with an attractive hard-cover edition of the text. The book is by Crown Publishers, the release by Crown's Living Literature Series, the reading by Ronald Colman ("Ronald Colman reads the Complete Sonnets of William Shakespeare," Living Literature, $9.95). As a pleasant feature for group listening, additional copies of the text may be ordered from Crown Publishers for $1 apiece.

I can conceive of a number of good purposes such a reading can serve. The blind and the incapacitated could certainly take these readings as a happy experience of the sonnets. Colman reads smoothly, enunciates elegantly—perhaps too elegantly—and maintains an excellent pace. The trouble is, to my hearing, that there is no real variation in the pace or in the emotional pitch. Colman's is a courtier's reading —smooth, almost passionless, and too even for sustained listening. Perhaps it was my mistake to sit through eight sides without intermission, for the sameness of the reading bore me down. One might be wiser to limit himself to one side at a time for eight evenings, listening book in hand through Colman's smooth enunciations. I suspect that one would then find much to respect but little to catch fire from. Colman reads to a musical background that is anachronistic but not obtrusive. Let it stand as a simply declared prejudice that I prefer poetry without musical accompaniment.

Spoken Word has released a matching reading ("All the Sonnets of Shakespeare read by Anew McMaster," SW-A18, $17.85). Without musical accompaniment, Spoken Word has managed to get the complete sonnets on six sides to Living Literature's eight, and for sustained reading I much prefer McMaster's more straightforward, more passionate, more varied statement of the sonnets. Colman tends to read the sonnets as a series of lines for an actor. McMaster, to my sense, manages a more subtle metrical awareness without throwing away dramatic projection. No text is included.

In both cases, however, the length of the text and the nature of the material tend to limit what the voice can do in achieving enough variation to rest the ear. I turned therefore to the Shakespeare Recording Society's "The Rape of Lucrece and Other Poems," (SRS 239, Stereo, two records, $11.98) with better hope, for in this release the reading is assigned variously to Richard Burton, Dame Edith Evans, and Sir Donald Wolfit.

I am still moved to recommend to any organization planning future releases of Shakespeare's poems that some variety in the voices could make for happier listening, but the best I can offer the present album is, once more, respect without enthusiasm. I came away with the sense that none of these readers could stop acting long enough to give the poems a chance as poems. Burton starts it off with a great burst of his grandly timbred voice but, to my ear, too assertively, as if he were taking more pleasure in the resonance of his own vocal chords than in the poetry. Burton is, of course, no man's amateur. Give him all grades for professional competence, but I find no high moments in this. Sir Donald Wolfit follows with a good actor's reading of "The Passionate Pilgrim" and is joined by Dame Edith, who quavers and impassionates along through an adequate dramatic performance that still manages to pay little attention to the metric forces of the lines. The album, which also includes readings of "Sonnets to Music" and "The Phoenix and the Turtle," is accompanied by a well-printed text.

Actors, as I have argued in the past, are not naturally the best readers of poetry. Actors are trained in dramatic projection, in coloring the stageable values of lines. Poetry, however, hearkens to itself. It is measured by an inner ear that responds to a variable bouncing ball of metric. The words of a poem, when spoken most meaningfully, must not only speak themselves dramatically, but answer lovingly to the rhythms from which they have emerged, and anticipate as lovingly the rhythms into which they are flowing. The perfect reading requires two arts, of which the actor's is only one.

A sure master of those two arts is Robert Speaight, and his reading of "The Poems of William Blake and Gerard Manley Hopkins" (Spoken Arts 814, $5.98) belongs with the few great recordings of poetry readings by actors. Though I have every admiration for his reading of Blake, it is his Hopkins reading that reaches my ear as a unique perfection. Superbly and effortlessly enunciated, the words emerge clean and full and without idiosyncracy, but every rhythm dances to love and is answered lovingly. The voice does full justice to Hopkins's priestly gentleness, but Speaight's sure sense of the inner metric tick does equal justice to the wild, whirling, even violent, and certainly jubilant force of Hopkins's rhythms. In my metrical preoccupation —in love with those whirling and banging rhythms—I had always conceived of Hopkins as more violent than Speaight's interpretation of him, but Speaight corrects me by convincing me at once that his balance is the truer one. It isn't really violence that informs that metric. It is jubilation, praise, the fire of glory. Speaight registers that force truly and projects it as perfectly, I believe, as lies within the power of the human voice.

Schuller

(*Continued from page* 63)

lies not with subsidy as such, but with its misuse. Nor do I cherish the thought of being considered an unwitting accomplice of such antagonists of contemporary music as Pleasants and Melichar. The situation I have described is a peculiarly German one, and could have arisen in such extreme forms only in that country. In England, for example, contemporary music is accepted or rejected on the basis of such traditional criteria as musical *quality*.

What then does the future hold? If pressed, a growing number of the German fashion-dictators are willing to concede that it all has gone too far, that somehow this gigantic machine must be stopped. Yet there is no single individual strong enough to stem the tide. And in the meantime the musical *Wirtschaftswunder* is keeping everybody in cars and refrigerators, by ironic contrast with such composers as Schoenberg and Webern, derided by most of their fellow musicians and forced as a result into artistic isolation, or Bartók, virtually starving to death in "culturally enlightened" New York City. The future? Perhaps it lies here in America, where a truly contemporary work still has to fight for its right to exist and must therefore prove its capacity for survival.

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Beecham, Early and Late

FOUR FULL sides of Beecham, two of them predating 1939 and one reaching back into the phonographic "dark room" of 1915, are certainly the kind of memento those devoted to this great man and unforgettable personality will welcome as something special (Angel 3621 B, $9.96). And yet I have my profound doubts that the gentleman himself would have considered a part of the fourth movement of the Sibelius Second Symphony, or the "finale" of Strauss's "Don Quixote" or a plunge from the chorale in the church scene of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" (made at Covent Garden in 1936) into the minuet of Mozart's G minor Symphony just what his memory deserved.

However, it is fairly sober fact that although Sir Thomas suffered the record companies, he did not admire them, and that one man's anthology is another man's potpourri. All these truisms are illustrated at greater or lesser length in this collection: what is perhaps worth dwelling on is that it is *a* collection, that it is all Beecham, and that it touches the bases from Grétry to Chabrier and Handel to Richard Strauss that were included in the circuit of his enthusiasms.

What strikes my attention in proceeding by way of a "Zauberflöte" overture made with the Beecham Symphony Orchestra in 1915 (possibly the kind of session he once described in which he went from "horn to horn" conducting whatever musicians were standing in front of same) to the minuet of Schubert's No. 3 made in 1958 is the extent to which he improved as a conductor over this period. Not as an interpreter, for he always had his definite ideas about Mozart, Haydn, Handel, Borodin, and the rest, and they were mostly inimitably fresh, zestful, and persuasive; but in his ability to get playing of greater cohesiveness and refinement from the groups with which he recorded.

Some of this may relate to the quality of those groups and, more particularly, to the fidelity (or lack of it) in the recording process. But I dare say that an analysis of the recordings (including part of Mozart's G minor) made by Toscanini with the orchestra of La Scala on its American tour of 1920-21 will show, through the scratch and the grind, a subtler sense of tonal values than Beecham's Mozart of the same period. But there is little question that the order of artistry he expected from *individual* players in the celebrated take of the "Ballet des Sylphes" from Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust" in 1937 (complete with his spoken "Thank you very much") was being translated into always higher standards of execution for the ensemble as a whole in the RPO recordings of the post-war period.

This is to say, simply, that like every great interpreter Sir Thomas learned as he lived; and if he had so much to give at any period of his known public career as to minimize what he didn't have to give, he eventually reached an equilibrium of conception and execution that is nothing more or less than the interpretive scales fully loaded and in true balance.

These are all good and desirable insights flowing from this project. But it is far from "a documented survey of his fifty-year recording career": it shows nothing of Beecham's style and command as a collaborator in concerti, it skirts such composers as Gounod and Puccini for whom he had a pronounced flair, it omits wholly his superior merits as a conductor of Beethoven—he was performing the Second Symphony with enormous verve and understanding when it was all but unknown in the repertory of others—and gives us nothing of many other affinities.

It may be noted by Angel that some of these are properties to which it does not have access—a well-known pitfall in the path of the recorded anthologist, however carefully he treads. But it would be a desirable addendum for those who do to present a treatment of Beecham's numerous other specialties as comprehensive as this one, and with as much consideration for enhancing the sound at the early end of the chronology. But let us hope they do not permit (as Angel's proofreaders do) Gerhard Hüsch to be called Gerald, or commit the canard of referring to Lady "Emerald" Cunard as Canard.

—I.K.

A Beecham Anthology

SIDE ONE—*Mozart:* "Die Zauberflöte" Overture. Beecham Symphony Orchestra (1915).
Delius: "Evening Voices" ("Twilight Fancies"). Dora Labbette, soprano, Beecham, piano (1929).
Handel: "Solomon"—Sinfonia: Arrival of the Queen of Sheba. London Philharmonic Orchestra (1933).
Borodin: Polovtsian Dances ("Prince Igor"). Leeds Festival Choir with London Philharmonic Orchestra (performance recording, 1934).
Mozart: "Le Nozze di Figaro" Overture. London Philharmonic (1937).

SIDE TWO—*Wagner:* "Die Meistersinger": "Da zu dir der Heiland kam" (Church Scene). Covent Garden Opera Chorus, London Philharmonic (performance recording, 1936).
Mozart: Symphony No. 40 in G minor (K. 550): Minuet and Trio. London Philharmonic (1937).
Berlioz: "La Damnation de Faust": Ballet des Sylphes. London Philharmonic (1937).
Mozart: "Die Zauberflöte": "Papagena! Papagena! Papagena!" Gerhard Hüsch, baritone, Irma Beilke, soprano, Carla Spletter, soprano, Rut Berglund, contralto. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra (1937).
Mozart: Symphony No. 35 in D ("Haffner"): Finale. London Philharmonic (1939).

SIDE THREE—*Chabrier:* "Joyeuse marche." Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1946).
Sibelius: Symphony No. 2 in D—Fourth Movement (Conclusion): Finale. Royal Philharmonic (1946).
Strauss, R.: "Don Quixote": Finale. Paul Tortelier, cello, Royal Philharmonic (1948).
Delius: "Hassan": Intermezzo and Serenade (arr. Beecham). Royal Philharmonic (recorded under the auspices of the Delius Trust, 1953).
Grieg: "Peer Gynt": First Arabian Dance. Beecham Choral Society (Chorus Master, Denis Vaughan) with Royal Philharmonic (1956).
Grétry: "Zémire et Azor": Air de Ballet (arr. and ed. Beecham). Royal Philharmonic (1956).

SIDE FOUR—*Tchaikovsky:* Symphony No. 4 in F minor: Scherzo. Royal Philharmonic (1957).
Schubert: Symphony No. 3 in D: Minuet and Trio. Royal Philharmonic (1958).
Haydn: Symphony No. 100 in G ("Military"): Finale. Royal Philharmonic (1958).
Bizet: "Carmen" — "Chanson bohème," Act 2. Victoria de los Angeles, soprano, Monique Linval, soprano, Denise Monteil, soprano. Orchestre National de la Radiodiffusion Française (1958).
Berlioz: "Le Corsaire" Overture. Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1958).

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MUSIC TO MY EARS

Kuchta in Wagner, Moffo in Donizetti

LIKE a chain, a ring (even the Wagnerian kind) is no stronger than its weakest link. When it involved the change from George London's strong-voiced Wotan in "Das Rheingold" to the weaker-voiced Otto Edelmann's in "Die Walküre" it confounded the prognosis of quality based on the first and last sections previously heard at the Metropolitan. It also suggested that the beautiful light baritonal sound Edelmann possessed when last heard here (March, 1959) has been adversely affected by some of the heavier parts he has been singing.

All of this, of course, is part of the penalty that lurks all unsuspecting for the repertory theatre that aims as high as a "Ring" cycle within its steady succession of other works these days. The time qualification relates, of course, to the thinness of fully experienced personnel for the all-important key roles, and a reasonable hesitation to risk those who are younger, stronger perhaps, and also less secure. But it may be that circumstances will compel what reason might reject.

This was, altogether, a more variable, less satisfactory "Walküre" than the preceding "Rheingold" and "Götterdämmerung" for reasons other than Edelmann's audible fatigue as the afternoon progressed. Rather than consolidating the strengths of the Siegmund he sang so promisingly in February, 1960, Jon Vickers tends to harden certain shortcomings. He sings the upper range of the part with inspiring ring and real beauty of sound; but the lower register fails, as of now, to match its quality. Some of his ideas of emphasis and contrast are impracticable in a theatre of the Metropolitan's size, with the result that breath support is lacking in the quieter moments, which trail off into a kind of falsetto. Dramatically, his action has become more stylized and less believable, tending to emphasize Vickers rather than either Siegmund or Wagner. In a purely vocal way, he has not convinced this listener that he can sing Radames in "Aida" and Siegmund in a space of weeks, with anything like equal justice to both. Needless to say, it is only because Vickers is a man of superb endowment, physical as well as vocal, that his present program invites concern; but he seems determined to be, unilaterally, captain of his soul as well as master of his fate—a sizable assignment in any circumstance.

Some parts of Nathaniel Merrill's staging were impressive, especially the placement of Brünnhilde, high at stage rear, for her fateful Act II dialogue with Siegmund. On the other hand, it was hardly polite to bring her on during the latter part of the Wotan-Fricka scene so that she became an eavesdropper on a family quarrel between father and stepmother. True, the score directs her entry at about the point where she was first seen, but Wagner had her on a distant mountain peak tethering her horse. Lacking both the mountain peak and the horse, customary practice has been for her to proceed by way of defiles and ravines (i.e., the wings of the stage) to an entrance when the squabble has been resolved.

However, Birgit Nilsson's Brünnhilde is welcome almost any time it is heard or seen, and she dominated the performance as she very well might any "Walküre" cast the world currently has to offer. Some refinements of costuming and makeup have enhanced the physical illusion she presents, as a number of nuances, in word and tonal coloring, have also the strong vocal outline she draws. Central, as it should be, is the appealing concern of the daughter for her troubled father which, essentially, is at the root of the tangle in which she finds herself. For my taste in "Walküre" tempos, Erich Leinsdorf's tended to extremes of slow and fast which equalized playing time—1:35 to less than 6 p.m. for the uncut performance, with intermissions—but made some sections (such as Wotan's narrative in Act II and the beginning of the "Lebewohl") almost unbearably slow.

Every "Walküre" must have a Sieglinde and Hunding, and this one was not lacking in them, though reference has been deferred to this point because they also appeared in a "Lohengrin" of the same week. For Gladys Kuchta, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, and Berlin, (by way of Juilliard, a Fulbright, and Milan), Sieglinde and Elsa made three Metropolitan roles in as many appearances—though the first of them (Chrysothemis in "Elektra") dated to last winter. In a sense, she did the most difficult role best, for Elsa's effort must be sustained over three acts, and Miss Kuchta's ease in the flow and legato of Acts I and II promised well for the Bridal Scene (which, on this occasion, I did not hear). On the other hand, she had her biggest opportunity as Sieglinde—a strong, concentrated, broadly defined role with many dramatic opportunities. For these, she did not have the reserve to surmount the climaxes, though she sang more than creditably at the lower levels of intensity. In other words, she had to expend practically maximum effort at what should be passages well within a Sieglinde's dynamic power; when more was required, the sound turned shrill and unsubtle. Miss Kuchta is an admirable musician and a conscientious artist who should reconsider her vocal "reach" before stretching for what is not profitably within it (again, in terms of the size of this theatre). In this "Lohengrin" Ernest Wiemann sang a better King Henry than he had at his debut, and one that implied that his grumpy, undersized Hunding in the first "Walküre" was more an act of the will than of the spirit.

With the Philharmonic enjoying a holiday interlude, and recitalists as scarce as unoccupied taxicabs, musical interest was concentrated at the Metropolitan, where Donizetti's "Lucia" resumed a rather more conventional aspect with the first appearance of Anna Moffo in the title role. By the measure of such notable recent Lucias as Sutherland and Callas, Miss Moffo's is, dramatically as well as vocally, rather slender. By the measure of some other predecessors (such as Dobbs, Peters, Wilson, Munsel, et al.), Miss Moffo's endowments are sizable. Which shows that standards may change, even if a role doesn't.

TAKEN all together, it would seem that what Miss Moffo has in view is a mélange of values from both sources: the agility and girlish charm of the small-sized Lucias of the pre-Callas period, the substance and dramatic values of the newer epoch. This calls for all sorts of resources, which, with her, are not yet quite assorted. What she has to offer is a thoroughly studied rather than fully mastered command of vocal complications, a highly promising but incomplete assessment of dramatic demands which culminated in a "Mad Scene" in which more emphasis was put on such externals as gowning and accessories (scarfs, etc.), postures and floor work, than on the chilling effect of the vocal writing when fully realized. Miss Moffo could be a thoroughly good Lucia if she decided which kind she is best suited to be, as her sparkle is not as luminous as the light-voiced singers, or her power equal to the more dramatic. Anselmo Colzani had an unhappy evening in the legato requirements of Enrico Ashton, William Wildermann a very good one in the broad effects of Raimondo, and Richard Tucker, who apparently doesn't know the meaning of the word "tuckered," a resplendent one as Edgardo. Silvio Varviso continued as resident authority in charge of Donizetti.

—IRVING KOLODIN.

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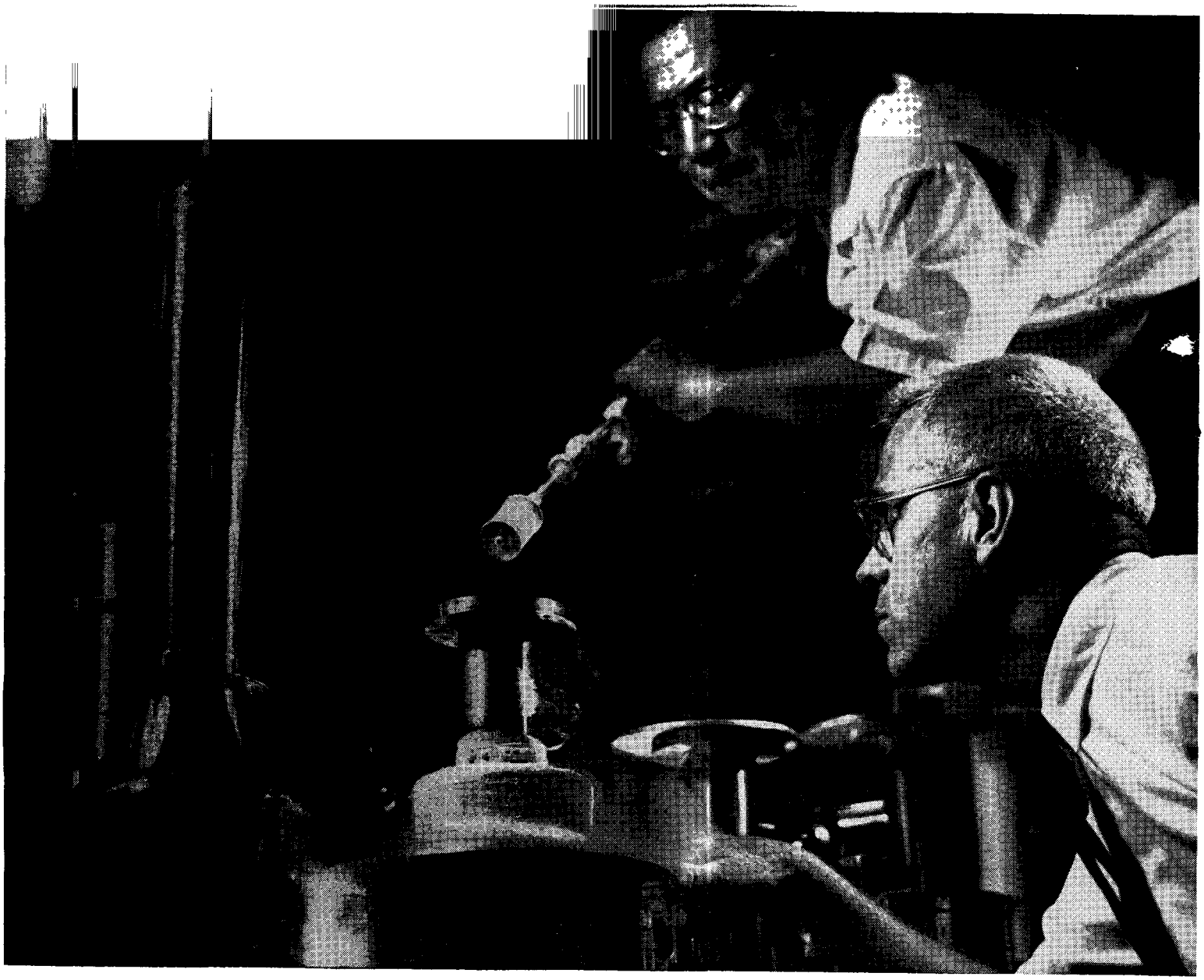

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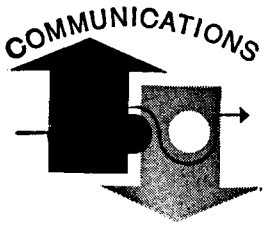
COMMUNICATIONS

Communications Editor: RICHARD L. TOBIN



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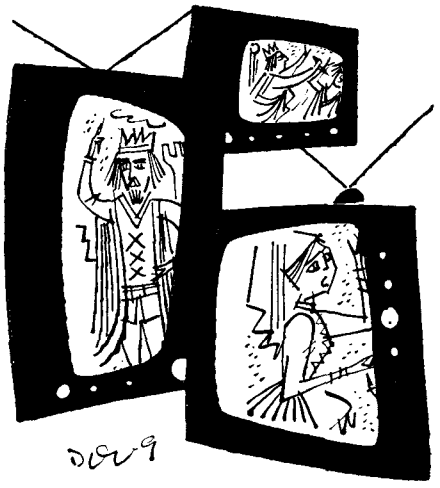

1962: Can Educational TV Turn the Corner?

THE PHENOMENON called National Educational Television has, in less than ten years, become America's fastest-growing network and, in some ways its most important. Some sixty noncommercial stations now link videotape from Oregon to Maine, Arizona to Puerto Rico. As many as 75,000,000 Americans can tune into TV programs on the noncommercial NET. By 1965, the figure may be 100,000,000, though by no means all of this potential will take advantage of the opportunity and many of the programs they might see are substandard in production, quality, and showmanship.

Much of the programming on educational television stations is fulfilled through videotape created and distributed especially for network broadcast. The fabulously successful film series "An Age of Kings," Shakespeare's re-creation of a century of medieval English history, was so popular around New York and Washington that Esso renewed sponsorship and produced some of the most tasteful and original commercials ever seen on TV. They could not have failed to produce a warm feeling of good will in their millions of viewers, which is after all the essence of institutional advertising. This special sort of programming is broadcast nationally during prime evening time each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, often on regular TV channels any set can tune in. And the ratings are beginning to prove something partisans of educational television have long suspected: that if programs are well enough done they'll attract a mass audience. The news that New York will soon have an educational TV station all its own, available to any normal set on channel 13, may yield further rapid proof of the mass potential.

What is an educational TV station, anyway? Well, under rules of the Federal Communications Commission, noncommercial educational broadcasting stations are usually licensed to nonprofit educational organizations upon proof that the proposed station will be used primarily to serve educational needs in a community, for the advancement of educational programs, and to furnish nonprofit television broadcast service. Who owns ETV stations? Roughly one-third are owned by colleges and universities; another third are operated by city or county school systems, by state departments of education, or by state educational television commissions; and the remaining third are of the community type—supported by local civic, cultural, educational, and corporate interests and organizations. Where does the money come from? Funds for ETV stations' construction and operation come chiefly from state legislative appropriations, public contributions, foundation grants, and the budgets of educational agencies and institutions. Commercial broadcasters have been extremely helpful in almost every area where educational TV has tried to make a start—they have donated equipment, technical advice, funds, personnel, taped programs, even publicity to new (and competing) ETV ventures.

The sixty stations now on the air represent capital investments approaching $30,000,000. Operating budgets for ETV are $15,000,000 annually. Known in broadcasting as "the fourth network," NET provides American business with a new outlet for true public service. By under-

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writing a NET series a company actively promotes a deeper knowledge, a keener understanding, a quickened appreciation, a cultural growth that is essential to the very life of a free society.

The communities served by educational TV come to appreciate them. Most startling example of this occurred after a recent fire destroyed WGBH, Boston's famed educational broadcasting station. By noon the following day, appeals to rebuild WGBH were being made at practically every level of communication in the Boston area. A flood of response began and has never ceased —from school children's pennies to $10,000 checks sent by anonymous donors. As of last week, more than $600,000 had come in and WGBH had gone from ashes to a future. Like most of the leading ETV stations, WGBH is available to any listener in the Boston area possessing an ordinary TV set with the ordinary low-number channels. No special tuning equipment is required, an early hazard in ETV at the ultra-high frequency levels.

But, having reached the end of a long and tenuous approach, can educational TV turn the corner in 1962? When Newton N. Minow, chairman of the FCC, was speaking to America's broadcasters about their "vast wasteland" he put very well indeed the fundamental problem of ETV:

"Commercial television has no monopoly on wastelands. We all know there is room for improvement in program quality in educational as well as commercial broadcasting. . . . Television requires many skills and many talents of a high order. It also demands a large slice of showmanship. I'm afraid that many educators consider 'showmanship' a dirty word. Many educators brush off showmanship as arty and gimmicky and they are leery of it. But tawdry theatrics are a world away from *true* showmanship—the art of attracting and holding an audience, of making an idea or a subject fascinating, the art of emotional involvement. Great teachers always have been exciting and challenging. Great teachers use showmanship every day. And they never bore. True showmanship demands greatness of spirit, the pioneering instinct, creative initiative, and courage. It demands imagination and daring in the treatment of ideas and techniques."

Educational TV *can* turn the corner in 1962, but only if it listens to sound advice like Minow's and puts it into operation. ETV will slide back only if it forgets Minow's admonition that to educate you must first attract, entertain (in its best sense), and excite through projection and showmanship.

—R.L.T.

Letters to the Communications Editor

GREAT DEBATE: PRIME TIME ON TV

I WAS CONSIDERABLY interested in two letters to the editor in your December 9 issue, one by Harold Mehling and the other by Beverly C. Fisher.

Mr. Mehling is especially adept in his handling of a certain type of humor; a type that appeals to me very much. The question of the quality of television programs is one that lends itself to a certain amount of levity, but the levity does nothing to solve the problem. However, since nothing else has done anything toward a solution either, it is good that we can have the levity.

Especially timely, I think, is Mr. Mehling's tongue-in-cheek assumption that any attempt to improve the programming or the quality of any program is an attack on the American Way of Life, and therefore subversive. The question of quality, and this answer to it, are nothing new, though this is the first time I have seen them set forth in a humorous vein. Some years ago I read an essay by someone deploring the lack of quality in TV. He was answered by an executive of some broadcasting concern, strenuously deploring the deploring. The executive had the grace to admit that some of the programs were not, perhaps, all that they might be. He seemed not to understand, however, why we could not be more patient about this lack since TV was always, in his words, "seeking new horizons." Television is still doing that—seeking new horizons; always on horseback and cracking blank cartridges all over the landscape.

Now for Miss Fisher. She says, "This is an excellent time of day for some thoughtful, mature family listening." I wish to ask, what *is* thoughtful, mature family listening? Ever since television came over that horizon, far too much family listening has been done, and none of it has been either thoughtful or mature. Nothing that children do is mature, though some of it may be very thoughtful indeed. Why should we expect anything that interests children to be mature? The children aren't.

With a very few exceptions (one example might be Walt Disney's nature shows) no program could hold the interest of the whole family if the parents are reasonably intelligent people. To qualify for "family listening" the parents must confine the scope of their interests to that of an eight-year-old, and keep it so confined. Far too many parents have already been too disastrously successful in doing just that.

I think we don't need any more family listening, but since this is so obviously the American Way of Life, perhaps I am one of subversive characters.

To Mr. Mehling, Miss Fisher, and to all others who do not care for most of what they see on TV, I wish to recommend a solution that has solved that problem for me. I know in advance that my recommendation will be ignored. So be it. The solution is very simple. Just unplug the set and shove it back in the corner to gather dust. Or if, as I am, you are one of the fortunate few who have not yet been stuck with one of the things, just refuse to buy one. It seems fairly certain that if enough people did this we would get some prompt action in the programming department. I am not so blindly optimistic as to believe that this action would automatically guarantee an overall improvement in quality, but it is certain that some changes would be made, and quickly. It seems likely that a few more decent items (I do not deny that we already have a few) would slip in, if only through someone's carelessness. However, anyone who chooses this form of action, or inaction, should be prepared to take some punishment for a while. For choosing to settle some of my personal problems in this determined and unorthodox manner, I have been called everything from anti-social to anti-Christ. This has been going on for so long now that I am beginning to like it.

FRED L. DAVIS.

Belleville, Mich.

"IRRATIONAL PROPOSALS"

I WOULD LIKE to voice my disagreement with the suggestions in Mr. Tobin's "Immodest Proposals." If such fare were to be offered during current TV "prime time," the result would be such a boom in movie attendance as to bring back fond memories of pre-TV days. When your editorial was read in a broadcasting class composed of non-broadcast majors, the consensus was that the prime time would shift from 6:30 to 10 to become 8 (or 9) to 11. You would not educate the nation but simply deprive them of the entertainment they want. The answer does not lie in forcing the commercial nets to bow to the god of Education but in the establishing of more stations devoted to the small audience that desires such fare.

In the editorial you praise the American press for refraining from following the example of some of the European press while encouraging American TV to follow an equally bad European TV example. Please, let's be reasonable and consistent. The "newspaper traditionally opens its entire front page to public service" because such treatment catches the eye of the reader who shops at the newsstand. Hence, they are not motivated by the high sense of personal service you imply, but by the

(*Continued on page 76*)

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So You Want to Be a Roving Correspondent...

By SEYMOUR FREIDIN, *a roving correspondent, mostly in Europe, since 1944, who will soon become Executive Editor (Foreign) of the New York Herald Tribune.*

LONDON.

AMERICAN tourists, maligned for their insolence abroad, or their ignorance or indifference, are the people I love and envy. Come to think of it, I probably envy all bona fide tourists. I'd like to be one myself, all the time, even though tourists are my day-in, day-out competitors for rooms, all kinds of reservations, facilities, and services.

I'm sort of a professional traveler. It has been that way ever since World War II ended. My job may best be described as a kind of lateral entry between that of a tourist's and a salesman's. In the reporting trade, I'm known as a roving correspondent. That means you are supposed to know where to go, how to get there, and what to do when you arrive. Sometimes it is downright amazing because it works out exactly that way. More often, all the rules of conduct break down. Then, it becomes strictly do-it-yourself and the role of the gushing, guided tourist is my own Walter Mitty's idea of real living.

On an average, I spend most of every month, every year, on the road. My wife is less accustomed to the routine than my young twin sons, who think it's great. They usually get a present when I come home; invariably I forget my wife. I blame this all on the complications of my job, not myself. You usually have to figure out where you ought to be for a breaking crisis or a development that could explode into a crisis. If you are wrong, someone in New York will say: "Freidin goofed again." If you are right, the crisp remark runs: "About time he figured one out."

None of your peers realize—I like to believe—what goes into getting somewhere in a hurry for copy. I'm always in a hurry. If you don't need a visa, that's one big hurdle overcome. You're launched somewhere like a wobbly rocket. All you need is a seat on a train or plane. In season—now most of the year—getting a reservation takes a nimble wit, searching appeal, and maybe a judicious tip. Tense, you make it and land where your story takes you.

First, you head for the hotel you know best. That is, if you know one in the place. The concierge takes your luggage, promises you space, and off you go to search for helpful people. These are known to the trade as "sources." They may be in a Foreign Office or one of our embassies, or they may be old pals at a local newspaper. Maybe they are all out when you arrive, tired and fed up, but still determined.

You try to run them to ground in a bar, at home, or at someone's party. By this time, if you are lucky, your working knowledge of French or German helps cut the time of your quest in half. You don't have a guide, you note wistfully as you pass jolly tourists living it up while some harassed man or woman takes them around. Let's say that on this particular trip you are genuinely lucky. You have tracked down your sources and they seem to know what they are talking about.

From the background of existing conditions which you have built up through the years, you can sift out the local line from reality. Off you go to write your story. At the telegraph office, a clerk grudgingly agrees that you can write it there because of the pressure of time. He studies your collect card, shakes his head dubiously, and you argue with him about sending messages collect as detailed on your card. Occasionally you are fortunate. Your story is accepted without a word. But that makes you immediately suspicious, and you check its transmission time regularly.

The miracle once more has been accomplished. Time to eat and have a drink, which you haven't thought about in something like ten or twelve hours. You can't find the little place tourists never enter. Why? They have long since closed. In a state of commingled rage and exhaustion, to the nearest tourist trap you go. The tourists are having a bleary-eyed ball. At that point, you develop a spontaneous hate-love for them. Look at them. So relaxed, so carefree, so excruciatingly touristy.

A bored waiter lifts his eyebrows in some surprise as you address him in his own language. He saw your button-down collar. No change, though, in price or quality of the warmed-over meal he sets before you. Snatches of song burst out from nearby tables. It's quite a jolt to hear something like "On Wisconsin" in a tavern in Hamburg. Anyway, you persuade yourself that you are reasonably content. The story has been acquired, written, and sent. You have been fed. Now the hotel and a little rest.

What do you invariably find? An

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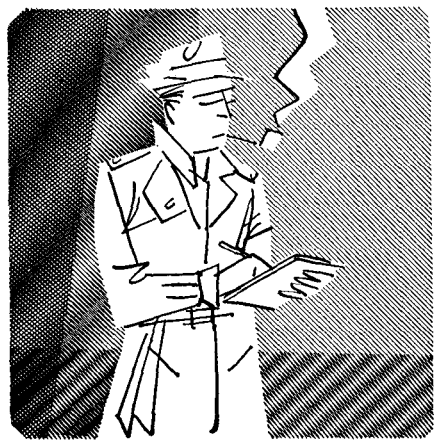
apologetic night porter who says he had to move you. A group of tourists suddenly turned up. They have priority, naturally. They give business all year around. You understand, of course. You have no choice at that hour but to take what is offered. These alternatives can make a man forever xenophobic, or a tourist for good if he can find himself another job. In my wayfaring career I can tick off an imposing list of maids' rooms without the maids; common bathrooms; dingy corners of hotel offices, and once the laundry in midsummer. Your revenge is simple. You don't accept a label for your luggage for that kind of transient accommodation. That, once over lightly, is what I have come to expect in Western Europe. Prosperity is a terrible thing for the likes of me.

But Eastern Europe—behind the Iron Curtain—and Yugoslavia are something else again. I have, through the years, been spending most of my time there. First, you need a visa. A reporter always has more trouble than a tourist getting one. Your office never understands why. The reason is simple. By the terms of your trade, you are ipso facto on the regime's blacklist.

When you finally have a visa stamped in your passport, the Soviet-bloc diplomat often gives you a little lecture. One of my favorites is: "Be objective and don't write anything against our regime." It leaves you with bracing thoughts. The Yugoslavs, much more sophisticated, do things differently. They give you fairly fast visa service and no lecture until you arrive. Everything else is pretty much up-to-date in Yugoslavia. Foreign tourists abound, hotels are crowded, service is sloppy, and a loner like me is anathema. So much like the West, I found, even if Tito says it differently.

The unity of the "camp" that is Soviet Europe is quite a contrast to Yugoslavia. The service is uniformly bad to wretched. They have, however, raised their suspicions just enough to give out quite a number of tourist visas in the last few years. This complicates inadequate facilities endlessly and makes lives like mine more forlorn than usual. Tourists get priority. They always have rooms. They also have transportation arranged for in advance. You get shoved around. In an amazingly short while you become conditioned.

I have often thought the conditioning accounts for some of the passivity of the locals. That doesn't fit, though, when they rise up in well-earned anger and come close to wrecking a regime imposed on them. Normally, you can't fight city hall. If you try, you may never have the opportunity to fight for something big another day. For the time



being, you accept. As a wandering reporter, you try to improvise.

In my spot, try the system out some time. Just for kicks, if nothing else. The worst rooms are allocated for people like me. They are usually on one side of the hotel. Long ago, I was told by a concierge that the one-sided pattern was simple. It was much easier to "bug" one side and keep us there than scatter us around the hotel. Imagine the man-hours wasted, just listening to our complaints.

Still, you consider your self lucky. You have a hotel room and a telephone. The story, you tell yourself, is the important thing. But getting anyone by phone is almost impossible. I remember a French colleague bursting into my room one morning, in a state of near-hysteria. This was in the capital of a little Balkan country.

"I got through to the office," he shouted, pounding me on the back.

To what? "To the Ministry of Information, you fool," he replied. This is what happens to people, see. The usual daily routine is to leave your room by 8 a.m., walk to the Foreign Office, and try to see someone in the Information Ministry. Taxis? Strictly for tourists, unless you pose as one, or bribe somebody driving a government car or truck. In almost all Eastern Europe, by the way, work begins at 7 in the morning and goes on without a break until 2 in the afternoon. People munch sandwiches in offices all the time. Think nothing of going to a teller's window in a bank and seeing him slide a half-eaten salami sandwich into the cash drawer as you ask to change money.

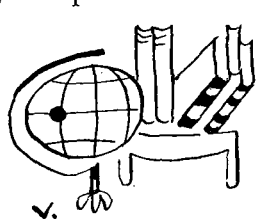
Patience and perseverance goad you into making all the rounds: government offices, newspaper editors, embassies, shop windows, schools, and relatives of friends, to name a few. Suppose you come up with a story. Don't ever use the telegraph office. There is no censorship, but lots of people like to read what you wrote. It takes an inordinately long time to be relayed. Use the telephone to call a point outside, in the West, where you you can dictate.

I recommend this as an ineffable experience. So many people are on the line you can better be heard by baying out of the window. Shock treatment continues after you have been thoroughly chastened by your telephonic episode. Down to the dining room, customarily a drafty, gloomy amphitheater, you go. You have earned a meal—you think. Nearly all the service and tables have been reserved for tourists and that phenomenon of the Communist world, "delegations," a most magical term.

A delegation may consist of one individual or a hundred. Acrobats, writers, engineers, civil servants, musicians, and the whole range of occupations may be transformed into a delegation. For a member, it's a free trip. Everything is on the house, down to souvenirs. A delegation is met, housed, fed, guided, and brainwashed. Its members are ready for the routine, as they are for the code number they are issued upon arrival.

The number is like a glorified credit card — good for meals, rooms, even spending money. Once in Warsaw, some of us tired of waiting for table service, set up a clamor about being a delegation. We were promptly served, or as promptly as anyone can be in Eastern Europe. When the check came, we signed the code number of a delegation a table away from us. The waiter unblinkingly took away the bill. In a flash of remorse later, we told the hotel director. He heaved a heavy sigh. "Nobody would have known the difference," he said. "Now look at all the extra work we have."

A happy day comes when you leave, having finally mastered the means of survival. If you drive, you may have to cross four rather unfriendly borders on your way. Tourists, laden with shoddy gifts and the tribal instinct for funny hats, pass you unconcernedly. Pity suffuses you—pity for yourself. When you get home, you hear the delightful story of how an acquaintance asked your children where poor old Papa was now. "Berlin," said one of them matter-of-factly. The friend said he thought it was someplace else. "It's always some place like Berlin," replied the youngster. It really pays to raise your father to be a tourist rather than a young correspondent. I know why.



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THE WIDE OPEN SPACES

By JOHN TEBBEL

TWO predictions can be made with confidence about what 1962 will bring to the world: more trouble, and the most complicated problem in communications the planet has ever known. With the experimental beginning of a global communications system, which may be expected before summer, there will open a vast struggle for control of the routes over which people in distantly separated parts of the earth can hear and see each other by way of interplanetary space.

Soon—too soon, some experts believe—this struggle will involve several of the nations. Even sooner there appears to be the certainty of an epic contest between big business and big government in the United States, with far-reaching implications for both sides, over control of communications in space.

The mechanism that is likely to precipitate this sequence of events is now being built in Rumford, Maine, and is scheduled to be launched in April or May. Its name is Telstar, and it is a satellite of the type known as an active repeater. Orbiting the earth in an ellipse from 500 to 3,000 miles out, Telstar will be capable of handling sixty two-way telephone conversations at one time, or a one-way television picture, or about 150 different sets of information in the binary arithmetic language used by high-speed electronic computers. The scientists testing Telstar will send all these types of communication up to the satellite at different times, and Telstar's obliging instruments will accept the messages and re-transmit them to any designated point on earth within the Telstar's line of "vision."

At another time, perhaps also this spring or summer, the National Astronautics and Space Administration will launch its own active repeater satellite—this one, called Relay, is being built under NASA contract by the Radio Corporation of America—into a similarly low orbit (for global communications purposes anything below 1,000 miles is low) for experiments comparable to those of Telstar. The Russians have the capability to launch communication satellites of an even more sophisticated sort this year or next. When they do, the race will be on.

Thus what was once the province only of engineers and scientists will become the concern of everyone who uses a telephone or dials a television set. The immediate problems raised by the development of a global communications system fall into two primary categories: technical and political. Space scientists say the technical difficulties are comparatively easy to make; most of the solutions probably will be found within three or four years.

The political problem is already so confused that it resembles a joint convention of the ADA and the John Birch Society. In the United States, the controversy goes straight to the heart of a matter which, like states' rights, has never been settled in this country. In brief, it is the question of who controls the air. Traditionally private industry has handled communications in America, as the telephone, the telegraph, radio, and television were developed, but in every case the development and use of these media have taken place under strict government regulation.

Recently the Federal Communications Commission and the television industry have been offering us a preview of the space battle, in at least one of its aspects, with the argument over television programming, and the extent to which the government should control it. The ultimate power in radio and television communications now rests with the government, since it may grant or withdraw licenses to stations. If this power infringes on the rights and privileges of private business, the interest of the public sector is presumed to be paramount.

The first and primary interest of private business in space communications is to satisfy a commercial need and, in doing so, to make a legitimate profit. Overseas telephone requirements, for example, are growing at the rate of 20 per cent every year, and more than 500 channels are proving inadequate to carry the load. Global television has long been a commercial, as well as a scientific dream as sponsors and broadcasters visualize a simultaneous market many times larger than can be reached today.

"If you'll sing along with Mitch, why won't you sing along with me?"

It would be possible to build underwater coaxial cables for television transmission, and private interests could and would do it if satellite transmission were not possible, but it would be a lengthy, expensive business. The system of microwave relays that transmits television signals across this continent could not, of course, be used to span oceans since relay stations are essential to carry such line-of-sight broadcasting. It would take a tower 475 miles high to get across the Atlantic Ocean with microwave transmission.

Thinking about this impossible tower, Bell Laboratory scientists a few years ago asked themselves: Why not

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hang it in the sky, since it is impossible to build it on earth? That started them on the concept of a communications satellite, and the subsequent development of the solar cell, transistors, and similar technical advancements have enabled the industry to arrive at its present state, in which it is actually building a communications satellite.

The price of building it has been astronomically high, when everything is taken into account, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, that colossus of the communications industry, which is fashioning Telstar, quite naturally wants to get its money back, and to share in the ultimate profits of a global system. The federal government wants private business to build a space communications system, since the government under a private enterprise system cannot do the job itself. Private business must take the government into partnership with its experiments because government rockets are at present essential to hoist the satellites into orbit.

ONCE the system is established, however, who is to have control of it? That, as Hamlet remarked in another connection, is the question. An Ad Hoc Committee set up by the FCC has had extensive hearings and has recommended control by a board which would have two members from the international carriers, two appointed by the President, and one named by the leasers who will use the system. That plan is opposed by those who think control should be vested in a corporation open to public ownership. These people fear that the big companies would dominate space; the companies say it would not be possible for any American corporation to dominate the proposed board, and that foreign governments would control more than half the system. It is a fact that the Bell System does not now dominate international communications; it does less than half of total overseas business at present.

These large questions will probably be decided by Congress, which will have two bills before it in the next session containing proposed solutions. The debate is likely to be bitter, but it will be resolved one way or the other, either in Congress or through later interpretation of the Congressional will in the courts.

The corporations are naturally more interested in the commercial aspects of the space problem—meaning telephone transmission—but the complex dilemma of what the international television waves will carry, and who will receive them, is an issue that has already engaged the attention of a good many people in and out of government, both here and abroad.

WHAT will Americans be permitted to see from other countries? Russia will certainly be telecasting from satellites, and it can well be imagined that we will be seeing something more than the Bolshoi Ballet. Or will we? If only the ballet and similar cultural endeavors are permitted into American receivers, the Russians may devise a way to cut themselves off entirely — which, of course, would not prevent them from sending entertainment and propaganda into any country with enough money to erect an antenna, enough receivers to make it worthwhile, and a willingness to distribute the programs.

Similarly, American programming, which may not be free of propaganda either, will be distributed or not distributed in other countries according to the political disposition of those nations, some of whom will undoubtedly be sending out programs of their own. Thus space communication in television becomes an instrument of national policy, and it seems unlikely that our government or any other would permit commercial interests to broadcast whatever they please. Those who say that motion pictures and books already enjoy relative freedom of distribution do not take into account, say those concerned, the fact that television is regarded in a

(*Continued on page 77*)

John Lear, SR's science editor, has the following comment on the accompanying report:

THE PREDICTION that technical problems of satellite communication will be solved within three or four years is, as John Tebbel says, scientist talk. It must be understood in that context. Often there is a long lag between the technical solution of a problem and the practical application of the solution.

AT&T's Telstar is a piece of pioneering industrial research designed to cut down the lag time. NASA has scheduled a whole series of experiments to the same end. Two major long-range policy decisions must be made before global communication by means of earth satellite's can exist in fact.

The first choice must be made between active repeater satellites like the Telstar and the Relay and passive reflector satellites like the great plastic balloon Echo that millions of people have seen in the sky.

Active repeaters are just what their name implies: actual receiving and transmitting stations, packaged together with a common power plant. Their advantage is that less power is needed to run them. Their disadvantage is that the number of messages they can handle simultaneously is fixed, as are the wavelengths of the messages.

Passive reflector satellites merely bounce back the messages they receive. Their advantage is that they can handle an infinite number of messages, and on all possible wavelengths. Their disadvantages are that the transmitting power on the earth must be great enough to create a recognizable echo, the receivers on earth must be extremely sensitive in order to pick up the echo, and there is always danger that one message will interfere with another message, either inadvertently or deliberately.

The second major policy decision that NASA must make is between low-orbiting satellites and high-orbiting satellites.

Ideally, a satellite communication system of global scope would consist of three satellites traveling in a circle 20,300 miles above the equator of the earth. At that distance, the time spent in completing one orbit is exactly twenty-four hours, the same period as the earth's own revolution. Each satellite would, therefore, hover directly over a given spot on earth continually. It would serve as a fixed station. The three satellites together would link any point on the planet with any other point.

But rockets capable of lifting the satellite into an orbit 20,300 miles high are not yet operational. They may not be ready for dependable flight for another year. They may be ready in the autumn of 1962. Whenever they are ready, NASA will put up an active repeater satellite already christened Syncom.

Low-orbit satellites like Telstar and Relay can be launched right now. Instead of only three, there would have to be a fleet of them to cover the globe. To test out the worth of low-orbiting passive reflectors as opposed to the active repeating Telstar and Relay, NASA has planned Project Rebound, in which a single rocket will free a number of Echo-like balloons in a long arc across the sky.

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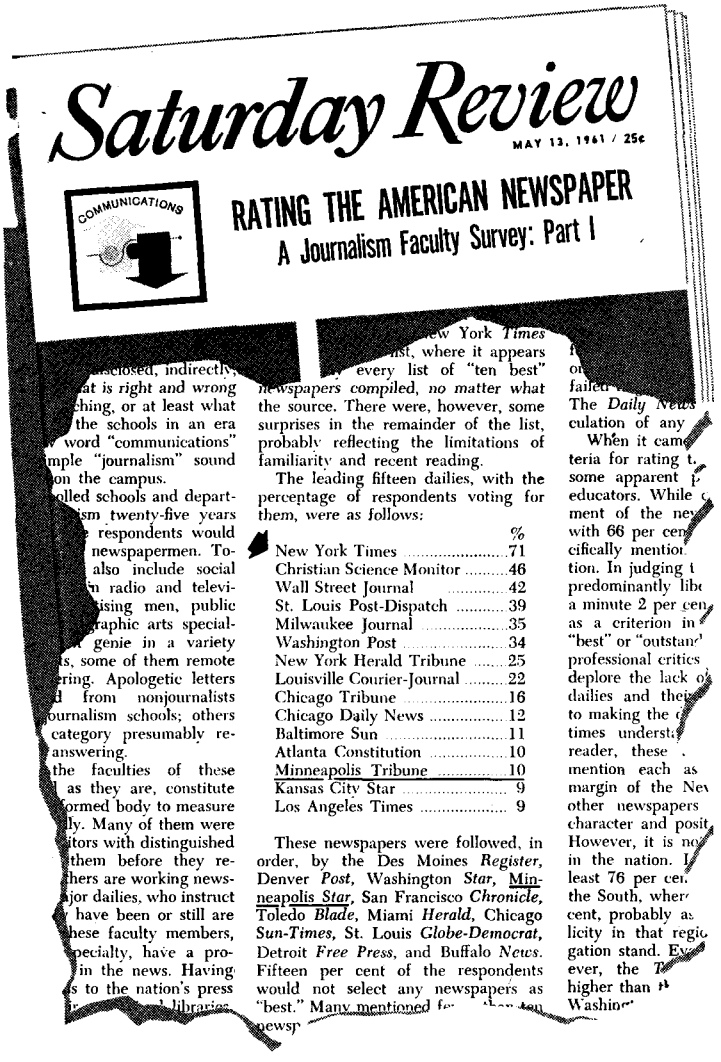
How do you rate your newspapers?

Here's how journalism educators rate them, according to a Saturday Review survey



Saturday Review

MAY 13, 1961 / 25¢

COMMUNICATIONS

RATING THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

A Journalism Faculty Survey: Part I

...closed, indirectly ...at is right and wrong ...ching, or at least what ... the schools in an era ... word "communications" ...mple "journalism" sound ...on the campus. ...olled schools and depart... ...ism twenty-five years ... respondents would ... newspapermen. To... also include social ...n radio and televi... ...tising men, public ...graphic arts special... ... genie in a variety ...s, some of them remote ...ring. Apologetic letters ...d from nonjournalists ...ournalism schools; others ... category presumably re... ...answering. ...the faculties of these ...l as they are, constitute ...formed body to measure ...ly. Many of them were ...itors with distinguished ...them before they re... ...hers are working news... ...ajor dailies, who instruct ... have been or still are ...hese faculty members, ...pecialty, have a pro... ...in the news. Having ...s to the nation's press ... ...libraries ...

...ew York *Times* ...ist, where it appears ... every list of "ten best" ...newspapers compiled, *no matter what* the source. There were, however, some surprises in the remainder of the list, probably reflecting the limitations of familiarity and recent reading.

The leading fifteen dailies, with the percentage of respondents voting for them, were as follows:

	%
New York Times	71
Christian Science Monitor	46
Wall Street Journal	42
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	39
Milwaukee Journal	35
Washington Post	34
New York Herald Tribune	25
Louisville Courier-Journal	22
Chicago Tribune	16
Chicago Daily News	12
Baltimore Sun	11
Atlanta Constitution	10
Minneapolis Tribune	10
Kansas City Star	9
Los Angeles Times	9

These newspapers were followed, in order, by the Des Moines *Register*, Denver *Post*, Washington *Star*, Minneapolis *Star*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, Toledo *Blade*, Miami *Herald*, Chicago *Sun-Times*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Detroit *Free Press*, and Buffalo *News*. Fifteen per cent of the respondents would not select any newspapers as "best." Many mentioned fa... ...ten newsp...

The Daily News ...failed ... ...culation of any ...

When it came ...teria for rating t... ...some apparent ... ...educators. While ... ...ment of the new... ...with 66 per cent ... ...cifically mention... ...tion. In judging t... ...predominantly libe... ...a minute 2 per cent ... ...as a criterion in ... ...'best" or "outstand... ...professional critics ... ...deplore the lack of ... ...dailies and their ... ...to making the ... ...times understa... ...reader, these ... ...mention each as ... ...margin of the New ... ...other newspapers ... ...character and posit... ...However, it is not ... ...in the nation. I... ...least 76 per cent ... ...the South, where ... ...cent, probably as ... ...licity in that regio... ...gation stand. Ev... ...ever, the T... ...higher than th... ...Washing...

From Page 60, Saturday Review, May 13 issue

Both the Minneapolis Star and Minneapolis Tribune are ranked among the 20 best newspapers in the United States.

Only four cities in the country — including Minneapolis — have more than one newspaper listed among the 20 best.

• Journalism educators from throughout the country rate both the Minneapolis Star and the Minneapolis Tribune among the 20 best newspapers in the country.* Here are their selections, as published in Saturday Review:

(1) New York Times, (2) Christian Science Monitor, (3) Wall Street Journal, (4) St. Louis Post-Dispatch, (5) Milwaukee Journal, (6) Washington Post, (7) New York Herald Tribune, (8) Louisville Courier-Journal, (9) Chicago Tribune, (10) Chicago Daily News, (11) Baltimore Sun, (12) Atlanta Constitution, (13) MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, (14) Kansas City Star, (15) Los Angeles Times, (16) Des Moines Register, (17) Denver Post, (18) Washington Star, (19) THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR and (20) San Francisco Chronicle.

• Only four cities—including Minneapolis—have more than one newspaper on the list of the top 20 papers as named by the journalism educators.* The other three cities include two of the country's largest, New York and Chicago, plus the nation's capital, Washington, D.C.

• The Minneapolis Star and Tribune rate second among combinations of morning and evening newspapers published by the same organization.* Rated first: Louisville Courier-Journal and Times.

• Minneapolis is the only city to have two newspapers from the same organization listed in the top 20.*

**Source: A report in Saturday Review magazine, May 13, 1961, on a national survey of university and college journalism directors, deans, professors and associate professors concerning the state of journalism in the United States.*

MINNEAPOLIS STAR EVENING

Minneapolis Tribune MORNING and SUNDAY

520,000 COMBINED DAILY • JOHN COWLES, *President* • 660,000 SUNDAY

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Letters

Continued from page 70

same commercialism found in broadcasting.

Your "Immodest Proposals" might better be called "Irrational Proposals."

BENNETT STRANGE,
Assistant Professor of Speech,
Director of Radio/TV,
Mississippi Southern College.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

PRIME DISSENT

IT IS A SAD experience to see another *SR* editor defecting to that increasing group of U.S. intellectuals which believes the average citizen has no conception of what he actually wants, but that the "group" does know what he needs and will systematically propagandize it into his brain if necessary. That is the new freedom.

Mr. Tobin's unthoughtful editorial suggesting public service programming on all commercial TV stations between the evening hours of 7 and 9 p.m. is as impractical as dry rain.

It should be apparent to Mr. Tobin that in this evolutionary age of specialization each communications vehicle operates best in its own area of articulation. It would be preposterous to leaf through *SR* and find detailed financial statements of prominent corporations, yet *Moody's* has built a national reputation printing such specialized information.

Contrary to what Mr. Tobin alleges, "the public" does not grant to radio and television stations their franchises to operate. Licenses are granted only by the Federal Communications Commission, an agency of the U.S. government. Radio and TV are no more owned by the public than are the air lines, power companies, or railroads. More specifically, the stations are licensed as "commercial enterprises."

Moreover, commercial radio and television stations are performing as they are licensed to do—specializing in entertainment, information, and advertising. Stations are built or purchased with money made available by investors who assume all risk of profit and loss. It is a basic premise of the almost forgotten free enterprise system that to increase production in a free society companies must sell their goods. Commercial radio and TV, like commercial magazines and newspapers, help accomplish this essential job.

Finally, the meaning of happiness has as many definitions as there are individuals. Similarly, each individual must seek and each will seek his own level of personal learning. Being exposed to educational subjects televised on a commercial station by no means guarantees knowledge to that individual. Knowledge beckons only to him who willingly stretches out his mind to grasp it.

Does Mr. Tobin honestly believe his "elements," added to commercial television programming between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m., would contribute a single constructive thought to an unreceptive mind?

ROBERT WASDON.
Land O'Lakes, Fla.

LOOK TO ETV INSTEAD

HAROLD MEHLING'S letter in your December 9 issue prompts me to suggest that there exists a television medium that could, if properly nourished, acquaint the American people with life on this planet. This medium too has incurred FCC chairman Newton Minow's label of "wasteland," but with proper support and aggressive management it could *immediately* put out prime-time programs that are intelligent and meaningful, that, in Mr. Minow's words, could "light up the mind."

I am referring, of course, to the medium of noncommercial, or educational, television, an expanding system of sixty independent stations. As the president of an advertising and public relations agency which also produces educational television programs, let me put forward the following comments and proposals, particularly on the excrutiating problems of financing educational television:

1) ETV can be a very profitable venture to the corporation. The case in point: I created and produced for U.S. Steel Corporation in 1957 educational television's first and probably only spectacular. We brought Carl Sandburg, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Alistair Cooke to the studios of Chicago's educational television station, WTTW, where they conducted an "open-end" conversation which has become a classic of its kind. Sponsorship of this program on an ETV station in prime-time provided U.S. Steel with a degree of *réclame* that could not have been purchased on a commercial station. The press of the nation gave the telecast a big play; Chicago papers placed it on their front pages with pictures. The program has been repeated many times on WTTW, and has been incorporated into a U.S. Steel public relations film. The program also helped to win for U.S. Steel the highest honor of the American Institute of Architects. This kind of program can be produced on ETV as often as imagination permits.

2) For the first time it is possible for other than giant corporations to "sponsor" television programs. They can, at little cost, and at great advantage to themselves and to ETV, endow what I call a Chair in Educational Television. It would be comparable in every way to a chair established by a philanthropist in a university and occupied by an outstanding authority of the discipline professed. Instead of limiting a generosity to the four walls of a lecture hall, the ETV chair is bounded only by the transmitting power of the educational station. The subject treated can be executed in television terms, with all the amplitude this medium permits. The professor no longer is shackled to his podium. The chair can carry the name of an individual or corporation—e.g., the U.S. Steel Chair in Educational Television—and the program must, according to FCC regulations, identify the donor.

3) I fail to see the incompatibility between educational television and commercial support, provided that the latter meets the requirements of an ETV station. For example, why cannot a corporation create and sponsor on an ETV station series that are comparable to "Odyssey," "Omnibus," "The Last Word," "Point of View"; any ETV station would welcome such programs. One reason these programs are not being seen on commercial television any longer is the astronomically high air-time charges. ETV stations charge absolutely nothing for their air time. The U.S. Steel spectacular mentioned above cost U.S. Steel not one penny for air time.

Intelligent sponsorship raised the level of commercial television. Why can it not do the same for educational television? I look forward to the day when "I Love Thucydides" will be telecast with the same success as "I Love Lucy."

JEROME B. AGEL.
New York, N.Y.

LET'S CHANGE TV

I AM VERY ENTHUSED about the suggestions in the editorial "Immodest Proposals." What can I do (as a very annoyed "thinking citizen" to move the FCC and others) to explore the ideas you list? I *hate* television now like poison—let's change it.

MRS. JANET WEISS.
Pearl River, N.Y.

ENJOYMENT COMES FIRST

THE PROPOSAL that "all TV networks and independent stations, in cooperation with the Federal Communications Commission, devote the full hours of 6 to 8 p.m. or 7 to 9 p.m. each weekday night entirely to public service programs" is a worthy one.

However, including concert and opera, live and taped, along with such elements as headlines of the day in depth, discussion of history and politics, etc., seems entirely irregular. One of the reasons opera has taken so long for acceptance is the very fact that the idea prevails that one must be educated to it. It is first and foremost an entertaining art form, and, by enjoying it, one finds oneself becoming educated to its complex and unique style. Where opera is concerned let's think of it as a delightful art form that entertains the hearer, with educating a consequence of continual exposure.

JAMES BROWNING,
Staff Administrator,
National Council
of the Metropolitan Opera.
New York, N.Y.

"FRESHEST IDEA"

MR. TOBIN'S PROPOSAL that television have a sort of "front page" every week-day night at dinner time, devoted exclusively to broadcasts in the public interest and education, is the freshest idea to bless the industry this year. Think what a two-hour nightly segment devoted to public education could mean in prime time: a raising of the mental level of the country, an opening of whole fields of intelligence and information to TV viewers who have long since stopped reading (or never read at all), a wondrous opportunity for Americans to cease being spectators and become intelligent participants. Hurray for *Saturday Review!*

HENRY J. FREILIGER.
San Francisco, Calif.

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Tebbel

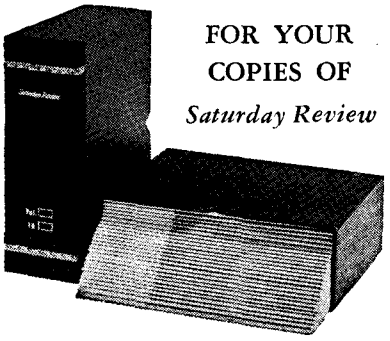
Continued from page 74

different light because of its potentially far greater audience.

There will have to be international agreements concerning the use of a global communications system, and the difficulty of arriving at them is obvious. In democratic countries like America there will also have to be agreement about the kind of programs transmitted to other countries, and the fluctuating state of domestic politics, coupled with the continuous contest between business and government, will make these agreements subject to constant change, and unquestionably to severe controversy as well.

Ideally, citizens in every country could look forward with joy and anticipation to the coming technological miracle of worldwide television. Its potential as a means of bringing peoples together in better understanding could be a long step forward toward a single, peaceful world. Unfortunately, the one-world concept alarms a considerable number of people in this country, not to mention those in the feudal older nations and the more recent ones that cherish a newly won sovereignty. The most pessimistic forecast is that most, if not all, of the nations of the world will regard the forthcoming space communications system as a new and unrivaled propaganda medium, and will treat it accordingly. The result could be chaotic.

HANDY FILE



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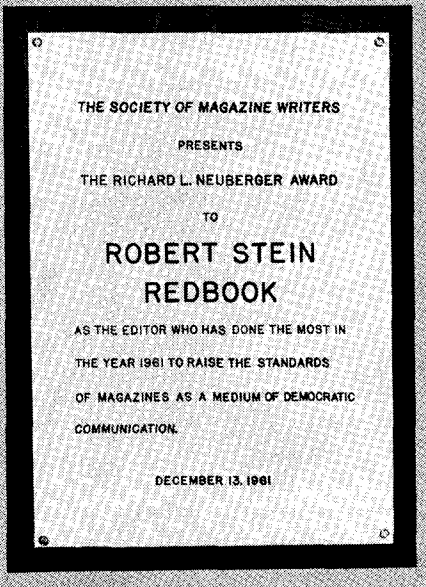
Thus spoke the president of the Society of Magazine Writers as he presented the first annual Richard L. Neuberger award to Robert Stein, editor of Redbook Magazine. This December presentation capped a remarkably successful year for Redbook, the only magazine edited exclusively for the needs and interests of Young Adults. During 1961, circulation climbed at a faster pace than that of any other major magazine. December Redbook was the 98th consecutive issue to set a new monthly circulation record. Advertisers, too, rewarded Redbook. A 15.5% increase in display linage was the largest increase of any major monthly magazine . . . and its eighth consecutive year of advertising gains. Redbook's non-stop unremitting climb in circulation, advertising and editorial excellence, makes for one of the outstanding publishing success stories of the Sixties.

We hope that you'll get to know more about Redbook Magazine in 1962.



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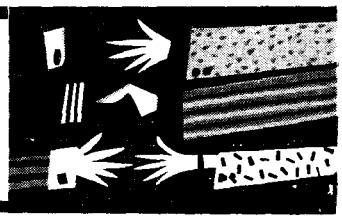
Public Relations



PR in the Advertising Agency

By L. L. L. GOLDEN

WHEN in January, 1956, McCann-Erickson, with drumrolls and blare of trumpet, set up a separate public relations firm, there were all sorts of prophecies and criticisms. Many of the old public relations practitioners who headed agencies of their own said it wouldn't work, that the conflict between the advertising function and the public relations function could not be resolved. Others predicted that the other large advertising agencies would have to follow McCann-Erickson, set up affiliates to serve their own clients, do an across-the-board job for them, and seek out clients who were not clients of the parent house for advertising.

Now, six full years after the event, it is worthwhile to examine what has happened.

The two largest public relations firms, Carl Byoir & Associates and Hill & Knowlton, are bigger than they were six years ago. The public relations agency business has increased in a number of firms. The advertising agencies, by and large, have gone their own way, some of them increasing their public relations services to their advertising clients, others still shunning any kind of public relations services for their clients.

Communications Counselors Inc., the McCann-Erickson (now Interpublic) affiliate, has changed management since it first started and is now expanding. Its top personnel have come from public relations agencies, two from Earl Newsom & Company and one from Ruder & Finn. CCI provides public relations services for both advertising clients and for clients who retain other agencies for their advertising. They offer counsel, do a product publicity job, give service for special events alone, do financial public relations, and in general act like any large public relations firm that has no affiliation with an advertising agency.

CCI's clients are divided roughly 50-50 between those for whom McCann-Erickson does the advertising and clients who use other advertising agencies for advertising purposes. In their New York, Washington, and Los Angeles offices, CCI has sixty-five people on the payroll.

J. Walter Thompson, the world's largest advertising agency, has had a Public Relations-Publicity Department since the early Thirties. Its staff numbers 136 in New York and its other United States offices. The work it does varies widely from corporate and financial public relations to product publicity, but it is predominately related to product publicity. It does not take nonadvertising accounts as public relations accounts generally. In a few cases the sponsoring public relations client, such as an association, may not be directly an advertising account but it will be closely related to an advertising account. In some cases, JWT's public relations work within a client organization falls entirely under sales or advertising or both, in other cases under public relations. Usually, the firm's work is closely coordinated with advertising.

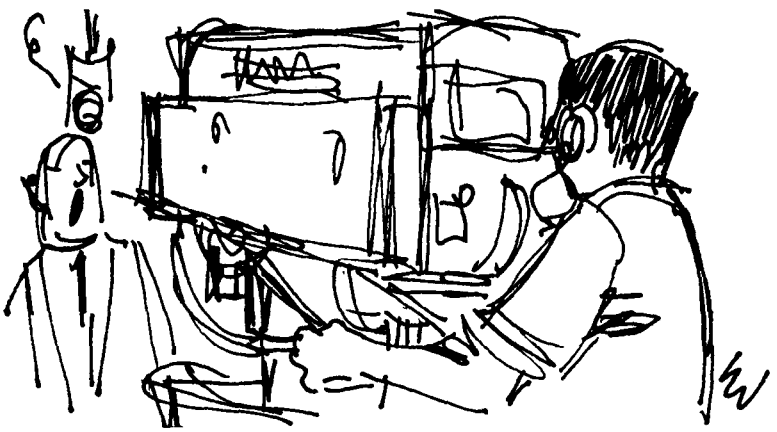
Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, another of the very large advertising agencies, has a new head of its public relations department, formerly of Selvage & Lee, a general public relations agency. BBDO has forty-five people on the payroll plus thirteen field representatives in the United States; it started its Public Relations Department in the early Thirties, a period when public relations probably had its quickest upsurge. BBDO does not take outside clients, except in a case where a client of the agency for advertising asks it to take on a group or association in some way related to its work. BBDO, with some major clients, works for the market development department, although it will provide public relations counseling in its broadest sense if the client asks for such service.

Young & Rubicam, another of the large advertising agencies, also began its public relations services in the early Thirties. Normally, no outside clients are serviced, except perhaps when a client of the advertising agency asks that a public service public relations function be undertaken. The staff which works largely in product publicity, numbers ninety-three people in its New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles offices. In addition, the Television Program Promotion Department employs ten people and is separate from the Public Relations Department.

Benton & Bowles, which had a publicity department established in the early Thirties, has had a separate division for public relations since 1957. Called General Public Relations, it is the only separate public relations division, along with CCI, amongst the large advertising agencies. In the U.S. it works directly out of New York with seventeen employees and a little better than 70 per cent of its clients are not clients of the advertising agency. It takes clients from outside, as it chooses, and its head, an old Carl Byoir hand, runs General Public Relations as if it were a public relations agency not affiliated with an advertising agency.

It is therefore obvious that there is no single pattern of successful operation. And it is too soon to tell which is the most profitable or effective. Most certainly, there is no proof that the straight public relations agencies need despair about the competition from the advertising agency affiliates or departments.

In the long run, the decision about which is best will be made by the client —he will find which pattern gives him most effective performance for the job he thinks he wants and needs done.



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Individual Rights

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bargaining unit would improve the quality of such representation, we urge the elimination of the right of states to go beyond the restrictions contained in the federal law. At the same time, however, we would include two additional provisos in the federal law—first, to insure that the individual "conscientious objector" to union membership retains the right to hold his job; and second, to delimit to some extent the range over which unions can extend their powers of exclusive representation.

The "agency shop" provision can serve as adequate protection for the "conscientious objector." Under such arrangement a man may be required to pay a fee (usually equivalent to union dues and assessments) for the services performed by the union as exclusive bargaining representative, but need not actually join the trade union.

Next, although the trade union is properly designated as exclusive bargaining representative in the negotiation of substantive terms and conditions of employment, we feel that exclusive representation should not and need not result in forcing an individual to support a particular political party or candidate. The use of an employer's economic base for partisan political action is similarly questionable. The contribution of funds from the general treasuries of unions or employers to parties and candidates in federal elections is now prohibited and should remain so.

THE same prohibitions against the use of general funds for partisan political support should be extended to state and local levels. If either a union or a company wishes to organize support for one or another candidate or party, funds for that purpose should be solicited on a voluntary basis.

The legislation already enacted and the recommendations discussed above should help to enhance individual rights and the democratic conduct of labor organizations. It would be naïve, however, to assume that democratic processes can be "legislated." The 1959 regulatory provisions and the recommended proposals just noted can, at best, do no more than provide a framework that permits democracy. The actual implementation must and will depend upon the private policies adopted by workers and unions themselves. Toward this end, we urge that unions consider a variety of structural devices to help maintain contact between leaders and members and to maintain the neutrality of judicial procedures within the union.

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KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1450

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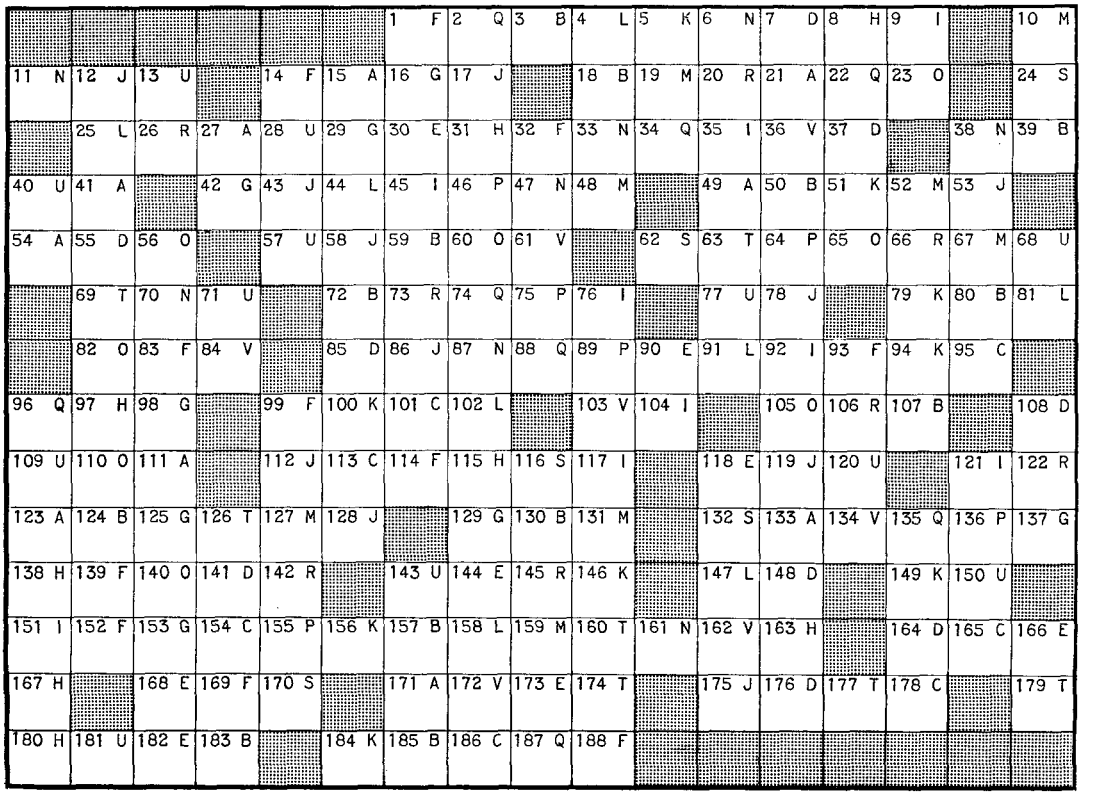
By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Science of wave motion.	133 41 171 54 123 15 27 21 49 111
B. In a manner evidencing the lack of inner restraints.	124 3 157 107 80 130 18 39 59 185 72
C. Important French poet, popular at court, but deafness prevented his career there; leader of 16th-cent. Pléiade.	50 183 165 113 178 95 186 101 154
D. Popular sentimental ditty of unrequited love (2 wds.).	7 108 141 37 176 85 148 55 164
E. Vermin infesting the water front of a city (2 wds.).	118 30 144 90 168 173 166 182
F. Object to which Puck's fairy compared himself in interplanetary speed (2 wds.).	1 169 32 114 188 14 139 99 83 152 93
G. Conceded.	125 29 42 16 137 98 153 129
H. When one expects to use one's savings (2 wds.).	31 138 180 97 167 115 8 163
I. Enjoying an intimate and harmonious relation (2 Fr. wds.).	104 9 117 121 151 92 45 76 35
J. What Cervantes called the most difficult lesson in the world (2 wds.).	86 17 43 112 175 119 128 53 58 12 78
K. Paraguay tea (2 Sp. wds.).	184 146 94 149 51 156 5 79 100

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
L. Titular creature "in the Moon" who turned out to be only a mouse in the telescope (satirical tale by 17th-cent. Samuel Butler).	81 44 102 25 4 91 158 147
M. Swathed.	52 10 159 48 67 127 19 131
N. Pertaining to the soul, or inmost essence.	6 70 87 33 47 161 11 38
O. Said of any entity surrounded by aliens.	140 82 105 110 60 65 23 56
P. Style of ornamentation marked by extravagant curvature; feebly pretentious.	46 64 89 75 136 155
Q. Strait bet. Borneo and Celebes, part of "Wallace's Line" separating fauna and flora of Oriental and Australian regions.	22 34 74 96 88 135 2 187
R. Of or pertaining to the setting sun.	26 122 20 106 142 66 145 73
S. German mineralogist, author of Baron Munchausen (18th cent.).	170 24 132 62 116
T. Incline again.	63 174 179 126 177 160 69
U. One of the commercially valuable solid forms of formaldehyde.	77 181 120 57 71 40 143 28 13 68 109 150
V. Slender and graceful.	103 36 61 162 172 84 134

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.



Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 12 of this issue.

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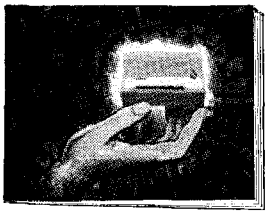

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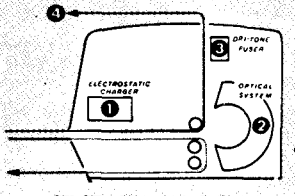

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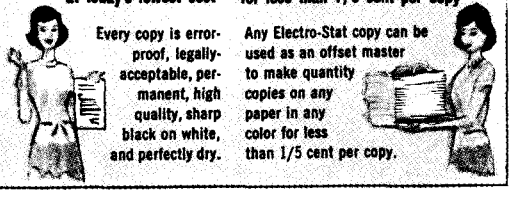

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